Communities and Diamonds

2016
Annual Report

Les collectivités et les diamants

2016
Rapport annuel

Le present document contient la traduction française du résumé

Government of
Northwest Territories

Industry, Tourism and Investment
Education, Culture and Employment
Finance
Health and Social Services
Justice
NWT Bureau of Statistics
NWT Housing Corporation

Gouvernement des
Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Industrie, Tourisme et Investissement
Éducation, Culture et Formation
Finances
Santé et Services sociaux
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Bureau de la statistique des TNO
Société d'habitation des TNO

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English

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French

Kīspin ki nitawihtīn ē nīhīyawihk ōma ācimōwin, tipwāsinān.
Cree

Tłı̨chǫ yatı k'ę̀ę̀. Dı wegodı newǫ dè, gots'o gonede.
Tłı̨chǫ

ʔerıhtl'ís Dëne Sųłıné yatı t'a huts'elkër xa beyáyatı theʔą ʔat'e, nuwe ts'ën yółtı.
Chipewyan

Edı gondı dehgáh got'ı̨e zhatıé k'ę́ę́ edatł'éh enahddhę nıde naxets'ę́ edahlí.
South Slavey

K'áhshó got'ı̨nę xədə k'é hederı ʔedı̨htl'é yerınıwę nídé dúle.
North Slavey

Jii gwandak izhii ginjik vat'atr'ijąhch'uu zhit yinohthan jì', diits'àt ginohkhìi.
Gwich'in

Uvanittuaq ilitchurisukupku Inuvialuktun, ququaqluta.
Inuvialuktun

ᒋᑦᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕃᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᒍᐃᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᐊᑎᑐᓕᕃᓯᒪᓂᑉᑎᑦ, ᐅᖃᑦᑎᐹᓄᑦ ᐅᕆᑲᓕᓴᖅᓇᕃᑐᑦ.
Inuktitut

Hapkua titiqqat pijumagupkit Inuinnaqtun, uvaptinnut hivajarlutit.
Inuinnaqtun

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Government of Northwest Territories
Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

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Executive Summary

The Communities and Diamonds Annual Report is produced annually by the Government of the Northwest Territories in support of Socio-economic Agreements (SEAs) established with mining companies operating in the Northwest Territories (NWT).

Two mines were in commercial operation in the NWT in 2016; Dominion Diamond Corporation's Ekati Mine and the Diavik Diamond Mine. De Beers officially opened the Gahcho Kue Mine in September, 2016 while its Snap Lake Mine remained in care and maintenance.

This report compiles data and information on social and economic indicators that identify potential linkages between the opening and ongoing operation of the NWT's diamond mines with the social health and economic well-being of its communities and people.

Measurements from seven small local communities (SLCs), in particular, are distinguished due to their geographic proximity to the operating mines. These SCLs are: Behchokǫ̀, Detah, Gameti, Łutselk'e, Ndilǫ̀, Wekweètì and Whatì.

NWT mines have continued to provide economic opportunities and employment as reflected in the relatively unchanged employment and unemployment rates across the territory. There has been a corresponding drop in the number of people receiving income assistance throughout the NWT. The average monthly income assistance rate has increased in recent years but remains lower than in 1996, particularly in the SLCs.

The levels of education attainment in the NWT have improved since 1996, as reflected by the percentage of the population with high school or greater. The rates of physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings, teen birth and tuberculosis have all dropped since 1996.

Fur sales, an indicator of activity in the NWT's traditional economy, are unchanged from 2014-15. The percentage of Aboriginal persons aged 15-24 who can speak an Aboriginal language has continued to decrease in the SLCs while the decline has leveled off or increased slightly elsewhere.

Crime indicators for the NWT have fluctuated significantly, both positively and negatively, but it is not possible to attribute their movement to the mining industry as there are significant influences beyond mining.

Indicators measuring the overall health and social well-being of the NWT offer conflicting trends. The number of single parent homes has increased along with the number of children receiving services. In both instances, SLCs have a rate much higher than Yellowknife and the rest of the NWT. Overall, the rate of sexually transmitted infections is rising but remains below the level reported in 2009.

Mineral resource development increases demand on the infrastructure of the NWT which is offset by the increase revenues generated by the mining industry in the form of taxes and royalty payments. Since April 1, 2014, the resource revenue generated from diamond mining is shared with the Government of Canada, and Aboriginal governments and organizations that are signatories to the Devolution agreement.

Résumé

Le *Rapport annuel sur les collectivités et les diamants* est produit annuellement par le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (GTNO) à l'appui des accords socio-économiques conclus avec les sociétés qui exploitent des mines aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest (TNO).

Trois mines sont actuellement exploitées aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest : la mine Ekati de la Dominion Diamond Corporation, la mine de diamants Diavik et la mine Gahcho Kue récemment ouverte qui appartient à De Beers. En décembre 2015, la mine Snap Lake de De Beers a été placée en mode de surveillance et d'entretien.

Deux mines étaient exploitées aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest en 2016 : la mine de diamants Ekati de la Dominion Diamond Corporation et la mine de diamants Diavik. De Beers a ouvert officiellement la mine Gahcho Kue en septembre 2016 en même temps que sa mine Snap Lake était placée sous surveillance et entretien.

Le présent rapport compile des données et de l'information sur des indicateurs sociaux et économiques qui définissent les liens possibles entre l'ouverture et l'exploitation continue des mines de diamants aux TNO et la santé sociale et le bien-être économique des collectivités et de la population concernées.

Des mesures provenant de sept petites collectivités locales (PCL) en particulier se distinguent en raison de la proximité géographique de ces municipalités, Behchokǫ̀, Detah, Gameti, Łutselk'e, Ndilǫ̀, Wekweètì et Whatì, avec les mines en exploitation.

Les mines ténoises ont continué d'offrir des perspectives économiques et des emplois comme l'indiquent les taux d'emploi et de chômage qui sont demeurés relativement stables dans l'ensemble du territoire. Un recul correspondant du nombre de personnes percevant de l'aide sociale a été observé dans l'ensemble des TNO. Le taux moyen mensuel de recours à l'aide au revenu a augmenté ces dernières années, mais demeure plus bas qu'en 1996, en particulier dans les PCL.

Les niveaux de scolarisation aux TNO ont augmenté de manière sensible depuis 1996, comme en témoigne le pourcentage de la population qui a suivi des études secondaires ou à un niveau supérieur. Les taux de blessures et d'intoxications, d'accouchements chez les adolescentes et de tuberculose diagnostiqués par un médecin ont tous baissé depuis 1996.

Les ventes des fourrures, un indicateur d'activité dans l'économie traditionnelle des TNO, n'ont pas bougé de 2014 à 2015. Le pourcentage d'Autochtones âgés de 15 ans à 24 ans qui parlent une langue autochtone a continué à décroître dans les PLC, même si ce recul s'est stabilité ou s'est très légèrement accéléré ailleurs.

Les indicateurs de crime aux TNO ont beaucoup fluctué, positivement et négativement, mais il est difficile de relier leurs mouvements à l'industrie minière dans la mesure où de nombreux facteurs les influencent au-delà du secteur minier.

Les indicateurs de la santé générale et du bien-être social aux TNO affichent des tendances contradictoires. Le nombre de foyers monoparentaux a augmenté en même temps que le nombre d'enfants recevant des services. Pour les deux aspects, les PLC affichent des taux supérieurs à ceux de Yellowknife et du reste des TNO. Dans l'ensemble, le taux d'infections transmissibles sexuellement augmente, mais demeure sous le niveau de 2009.

L'exploitation des ressources minérales accroît la demande imposée aux infrastructures des TNO, demande compensée par l'augmentation des recettes générées par l'industrie minière sous la forme d'impôts et de redevances. Depuis le 1er avril 2014, les recettes de l'exploitation des ressources tirées des mines de diamants sont partagées avec le gouvernement du Canada ainsi qu'avec les gouvernements et les organisations autochtones signataires de l'Entente sur le transfert des responsabilités.

Background Information

The Communities and Diamonds Annual Report is prepared to fulfill a commitment made by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) in the Socio-Economic Agreements (SEAs) that it has with mining companies operating in the Northwest Territories (NWT). These include: Dominion Diamond Corporation, Ekati Mine (Ekati); Diavik Diamond Mine (Diavik); De Beers Snap Lake Mine (Snap Lake) – entered care and maintenance in December 2015; and DeBeers Gahcho Kué Mine (Gahcho Kué).

SEAs are agreements that are negotiated after the completion of the environmental assessments. During an environmental assessment, a developer must predict what effect the proposed mine may have on the people and communities of the NWT. Under the SEAs, the GNWT monitors social and economic indicators and works to ensure commitments are met and in line with the original predictions outlined in the environmental assessment.

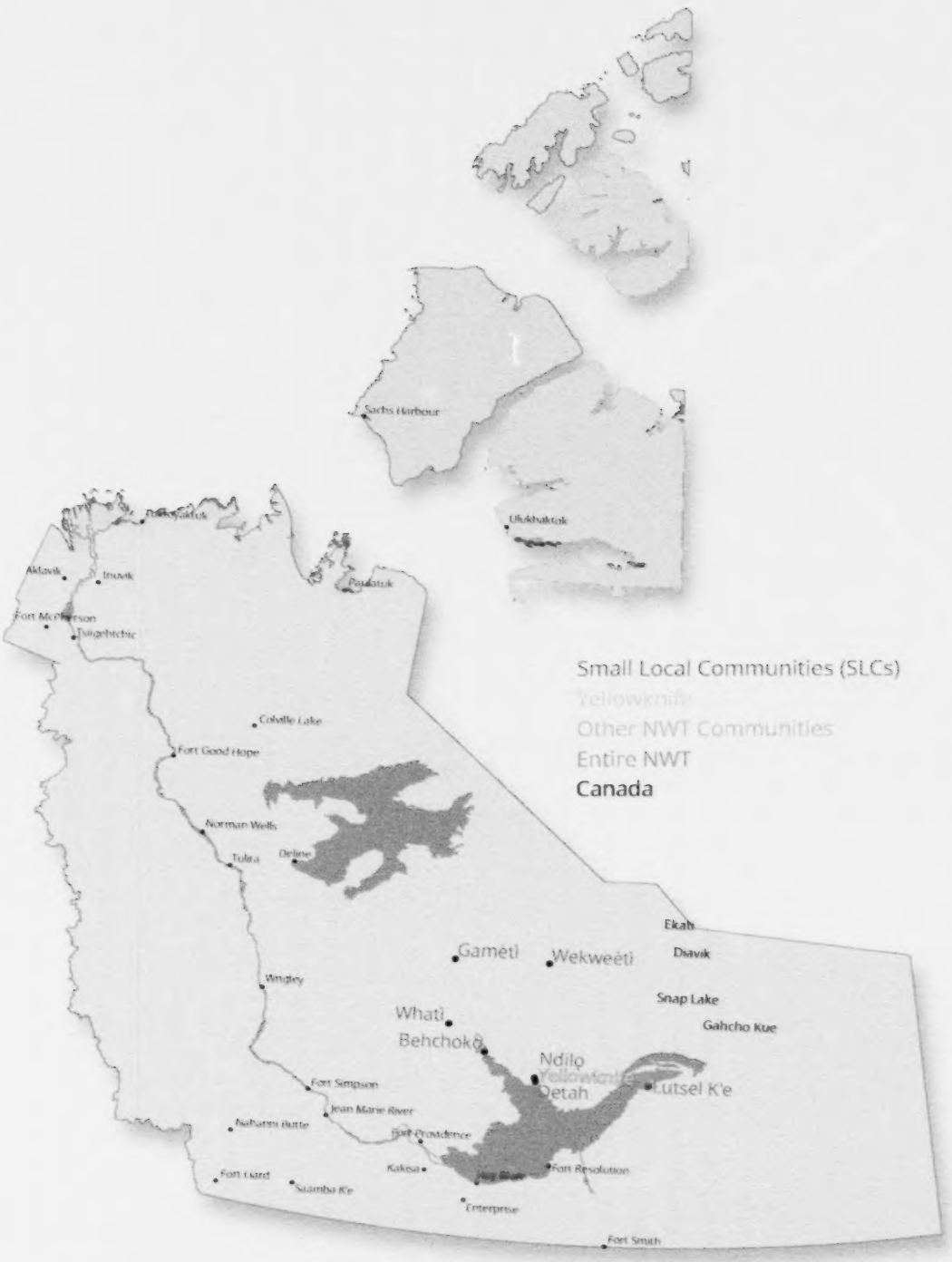
Purpose of the Report

The Communities and Diamonds report is a public document that demonstrates the effect of the diamond mining industry on the social and economic environment in the NWT. The report examines a number of socio-economic indicators to see if, and by how much, each has changed since diamond mining began in 1996. The relative changes in indicators are presented on page 13.

Communities

This report provides data for the city of Yellowknife and seven small local communities (SLCs). The seven SLCs are Behchokǫ̀, Detah, Gamèti, Łutselk'e, Ndilǫ, Wekweèti, and Whatì. These communities are included in the report because they are either within the boundaries of the Wek'eezhii Resource Management Area or are within close proximity to the three diamond mines operating in the NWT.

The map below displays these SLCs in a larger font. The charts in the report represent the SLCs with brown, Yellowknife with yellow, other NWT communities with dark grey, and the NWT as a whole with blue. Where the information is available and relevant, the Canadian average is in black.


Sachs Harbour
Ulukhaktok
Aklavik
Inuvik
Tsiigehtchic
Colville Lake
Fort Good Hope
Norman Wells
Tulita
Deline
Wrigley
Fort Simpson
Jean Marie River
Nahanni Butte
Fort Liard
Kakisa
Fort Resolution
Enterprise
Fort Smith
Gamèti
Wekweèti
Ekati
Diavik
Snap Lake
Gahcho Kue
Whati
Behchokǫ̀
Ndilǫ
Dettah
Lutsel K'e
Small Local Communities (SLCs)
Yellowknife
Other NWT Communities
Entire NWT
Canada

Choice of Indicators

An indicator is a measure that shows the state of something either at a specific point in time, or over a fixed period of time. When tracked and reported over time, it is possible to identify trends that may occur. The set of indicators was agreed upon, after public consultation, to monitor any possible social and economic differences between the pre and post diamond environment in the NWT. There have been some changes over time but the basic list of indicators applies broadly to all mine development. Additional indicators have been included in this report based on ongoing community consultations.

The GNWT promotes and supports responsible development of natural resources to ensure social and economic benefits are extended to all NWT residents. Using the GNWT Sustainable Development Policy 53.02 the GNWT looks at sustainable economic development through the lens of a five-point framework. The five groups are:

1. community, family and individual well-being;
2. cultural well-being and traditional economy;
3. non-traditional economy;
4. net effect on government; and
5. sustainable development.

Data Sources

The data used for the indicators in this report has come from various sources including: GNWT Departments, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, NWT Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Canada and other sources. Due to the data collection timelines, not all data is current at time of publication. Where applicable the date of the data collection is included in the charts.

Both N'dilǫ and the North Slave Métis Alliance are communities identified in the SEAs however, individual community data is not always available for these groups. Appendix C includes any data that is available for those communities as well as all data that was used to create this report, community-level data, where available, as well as other measured indicators not presented in the report.

Indicators Identified in the SEAs

The table below lists the indicators required under each mine's SEA, grouped under the five-point framework.

Ekati	Diavik	Snap Lake	Gahcho Kue
Community, Family and Individual Wellness			
number of potential years of life lost			
number of injuries	age standardized injuries	age standardized injuries	age standardized injuries
number of suicides			
number of communicable diseases	communicable diseases (sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis)	communicable diseases (sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis)	communicable diseases (sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis)
number of teen births			
	single-parent families/lone-parent families	lone-parent families	lone-parent families
number of children receiving services	children in care	children in care	children in care
number of complaints of family violence	number of women and children referred to shelters	number of women and children referred to shelters	number of women and children referred to shelters
number of alcohol and drug-related crimes	police-reported crimes: violent, property, drug-related, other	police-reported crimes: violent, property, drug-related, other	police-reported crimes: violent, property, drug-related, other
number of property crimes			
housing indicators			
Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy			
	ratio of home language use to mother tongue, by major age group	ratio of home language use to mother tongue, by major age group	ratio of home language use to mother tongue, by major age group
	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities	percentage of workforce-aged group engaged in traditional activities
Non-Traditional Economy			
average income of residents	average income	proportion of high-income earners	proportion of high-income earners
number of social assistance cases	social assistance cases	income support cases	income support cases
employment levels and participation	employment	employment participation rate	employment participation rate
high school completion	number of people 15+ with less than Grade 9	number of people 15+ with a high school diploma	number of people 15+ with a high school diploma
	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups	registered businesses, bankruptcies and start-ups
Sustainable Development			
	secondary industry data and initiatives		
Net Effect on Government			
	net effects on government of the project		

Positive Effects of Mine Activity

The mining industry has provided employment and economic opportunities for businesses and residents across the NWT. Since the first diamond mine began production in 1998, employment has increased, residents are less reliant on income assistance, education levels have improved, and businesses have seen significant benefits. In 2014, the three operating diamond mines provided more than 3,200 person-years of employment and northern business expenditures amounted to more than $653 million, of which, about 33 percent was spent with Northern Aboriginal businesses.

The following table identifies the various indicators compiled for this report and indicates any changes (positive or negative) since 1996 when the first diamond mine began construction. These indicator changes may be directly attributed to the mines but more often than not changes are a result of a combination of the mines along with other social and economic factors, or the result of other factors entirely.

Red arrows (▲▼) indicate changes viewed as negative. Green arrows (▲▼) indicate changes viewed as positive. If no significant change ocurred then (/) was used.

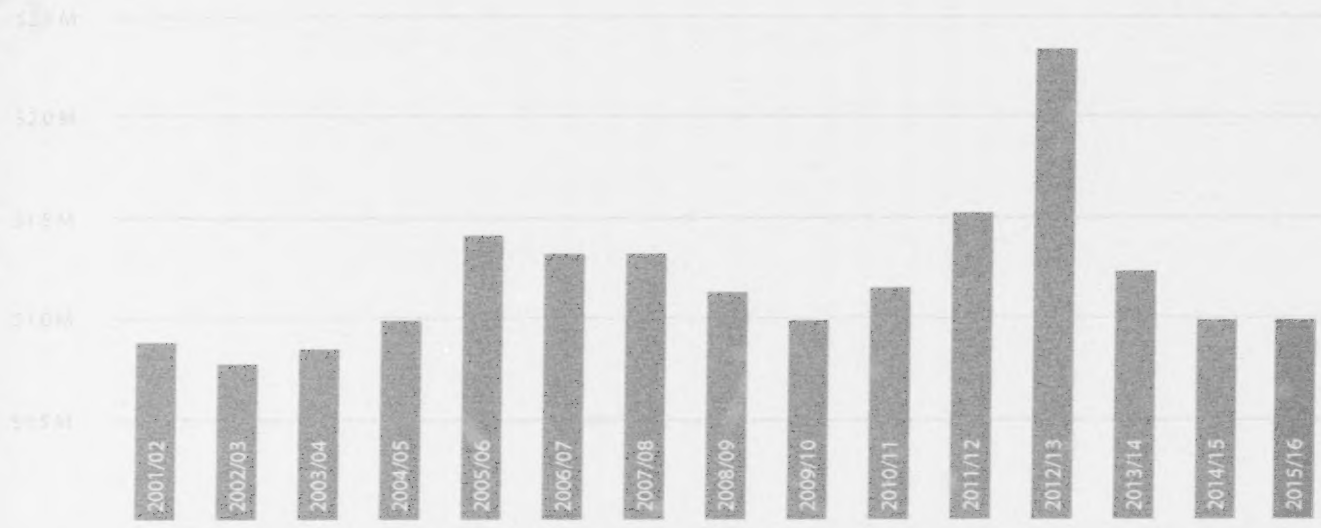
Indicators	Direction of Change	
	Small Local Communities	Yellowknife
Traditional Economy		
Figures 1 : Fur sales	N/A	N/A
Business		
Figure 2: NWT GDP by Sector	N/A	N/A
Figure 3: Trend in NWT GDP	N/A	N/A
Population Trends		
Figure 4: Population by Age	N/A	N/A
Income Assistance		
Figure 5: Monthly Income Assistance	▼	
Education		
Figure 6: Less than Grade 9	▼	▼
Figure 7: High School or Greater	▲	▲
Aboriginal Languages		
Figure 8-9: Percent who can Speak an Aboriginal Language	▼	/
Employment		
Figure 10: Employment Rate	▲	▼
Figure 11: Unemployment Rate	▼	/
Figure 12: Participation Rate	▲	▼

Health and Wellness		
Figure 13: Community Well-Being Index	▲	▲
Figure 14: Potential Years of Life Lost	▲	/
Figure 15: Suicides	/	/
Figure 16: Teen Birth Rate	▼	▼
Figure 17: Single Parent Families	▲	▲
Figure 18: Physician Diagnosed Injuries and Poisonings	▼	▼
Figure 19: Sexually Transmitted Infections	▲	▲
Figure 20: Tuberculosis Cases	▼	▼
Figure 21: Children Receiving Services	N/A	N/A
Family Violence		
Figure 22: Spousal Assault	/	/
Figure 23: Women and Children in Shelters	N/A	N/A
Figure 24: Shelter Bed Days	N/A	N/A
Crime		
Figure 25: Total Police Reported Crimes	▲	▲
Figure 26: Violent Crimes	▲	/
Figure 27: 'Other' *Criminal Code* Crimes	▲	▲
Figure 28: Property Crimes	▲	▲
Figure 29: Federal Statute Crimes	▲	/
Housing		
Figure 30: Core Need	▼	▲
Figure 31: Ownership	/	▲
Figure 32: Crowding	▼	/

Traditional Economy

The Genuine Mackenzie Valley Fur (GMVF) Program provides NWT Trappers with "one window" access to the international fur auction market for locally harvested northern furs. In addition, the program actively markets and promotes fur at international venues through partnerships with other harvesting jurisdictions and private sector businesses.

Figure 1: Annual fur sales



Business Non-Traditional Economy

NWT Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

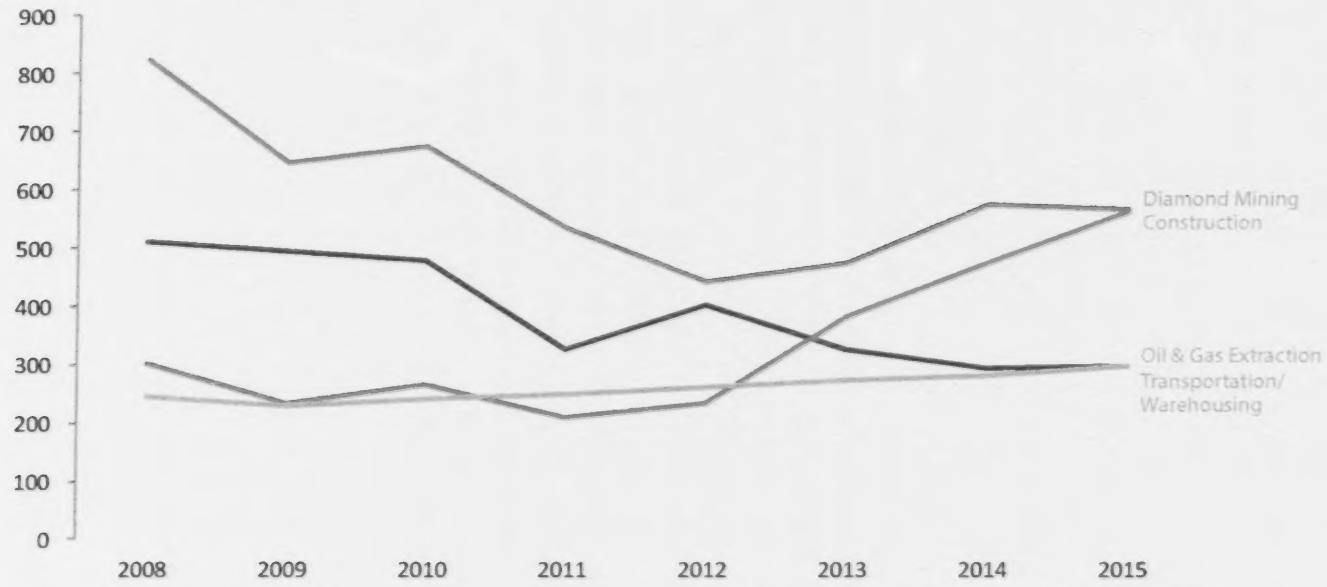
GDP is measured in real, or chained, 2007 dollars to account for inflation. In seven years, the Diamond industry's contribution to the NWT GDP has declined by $529 million, from $1.1 billion in 2007 to $574 million in 2014; that represents a 48 percent decline.

The diamond mining industry also supports other business sectors in the NWT. Two notable sectors impacted by mining include construction and transportation. These two sectors contributed an additional $474 million and $282 million respectively to the NWT GDP.

Figure 2: Northwest Territories 2015 GDP by Sector

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Figure 3: Trend in NWT GDP



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Mineral Development Strategy (MDS)

The MDS is one of the GNWT's key policy instruments in improving investor and public confidence in the resource sector. Implementation of the MDS supports commitments in the GNWT's mandate identified and prioritized by the 18th Legislative Assembly. Financial benefits realized from the implementation of the MDS, and the non-renewable resource production in general, enable investment in the numerous priority areas of our Legislative Assembly.

The MDS presents a comprehensive plan that is integral to the overarching goal of a stable, diverse and sustainable NWT economy. The strategy is expected to guide this government forward with a balanced approach to mineral development that will protect the environment, respect Aboriginal/Indigenous cultures and lifestyles, and leave residents with a lasting and positive legacy. Accordingly, the strategy describes the broad actions necessary to attract investment in exploration and mining activities, support additional northern jobs and business opportunities, support the establishment of a new regulatory environment for the NWT, strengthen Aboriginal engagement and community capacity, and encourage and promote environmental stewardship and effective land use planning.

The MDS is an inclusive 10 to 15 year strategy that was developed as a priority during the 17th Legislative Assembly. It was finalized and released in November 2013. The strategy and its implementation plans were developed using a collaborative approach to enhance and promote a positive environment for mineral exploration and development. The commitments made by all MDS partners require the implementation of a number of short, medium and long term goals. MDS partners reviewed and revised the first implementation plan of 2014. From this process a five-year Implementation Plan 2014 – 2019, was created that identified activities that will realize the strategy's goals. The Implementation Plan is a living document and subject to ongoing review and regular updates.The Implementation Plan is a living document and subject to ongoing review and regular updates.

The NWT has three operating mines that have provided, and continue to provide, significant benefits to the economy, including increased GDP, employment, procurement, and supporting value-added industries such as manufacturing, construction and transportation. The total estimated value of minerals and diamonds produced in the NWT in 2015 was $1.79 billion. Diamonds accounted for 97 percent of the total estimated value of metallic and non-metallic mining production in the NWT in 2015. There are still challenges to the industry as within a two year period, the NWT saw one diamond mine halt production and another open: Snap Lake was placed into care and maintenance in December 2015 and towards the end 2016, Gahcho Kué opened and began commercial production.

Mining and mineral-related activities are one of the largest providers of high paying NWT jobs and the main driver of the territorial economy. However, mineral exploration spending in the NWT has been declining for five consecutive years. There are concerns that the contribution of mineral exploration and mine operations to the NWT economy will be significantly reduced within 10 to 15 years. The MDS aims to support the mining and exploration industry in their pursuit of locating economically viable mineral or precious gem (diamond) deposits that may result in a future producing mine.

The NWT MDS and MDS Implementation Plan outline to industry and the people of the NWT the key activities that the GNWT intends to enact in order to expand and develop economic activities in a sustainable manner. Activities include incentives for mineral exploration, providing public access to world-class geoscience information, and implementing the *Northwest Territories Intergovernmental Resource Revenue Sharing Agreement*.

In order to achieve a responsible and sustainable mining industry, one that provides revenues to benefit northern residents, the MDS will help put in place a process that ensures a consistent and continuous flow of benefits from mining related activities through to Aboriginal Communities and all NWT residents. MDS activities demonstrate the importance of the GNWTs commitment to promoting responsible mineral resource development in the NWT, thereby encouraging the productive use of resources, ensuring sustainable practices and leading to positive impacts on the quality of life of NWT residents today and in the future.

Sustainable Development

The GNWT promotes and supports the sustainable use and development of natural resources to protect, conserve and enhance the environment of the NWT for the social and economic benefit of residents. It is important to promote the resource development projects that support the achievement of economic self-reliance at the local community level and maximize opportunities for local retention and investment of profits (*GNWT Sustainable Development Policy*). The GNWT is actively seeking ways to ensure that the economic benefits from development are realized beyond the life of a resource extraction project.

Secondary Industry

NWT diamond producers have committed to providing up to ten percent of the value of diamond production to diamond manufacturers that have been granted Approved Northwest Territories Diamond Manufacturer (ANDM) status. These rough diamond supply arrangements continue to support the secondary cutting and polishing industry in the NWT.

In 2016, the industry continued to have a diamond manufacturing presence in Yellowknife through Crossworks Manufacturing Limited (CML). CML has ANDM status and, as such, is able to access NWT rough diamonds. Almod Diamonds Limited was granted ANDM status in 2016 and is expected to commence operations in the second half of 2017.

The GNWT continues to work closely with potential manufacturers interested in entering the NWT secondary diamond industry. This continued interest from manufacturers reinforces the attractiveness of the NWT to the global diamond manufacturing sector and the potential for growth in this sector, which would result in additional benefit for NWT residents.

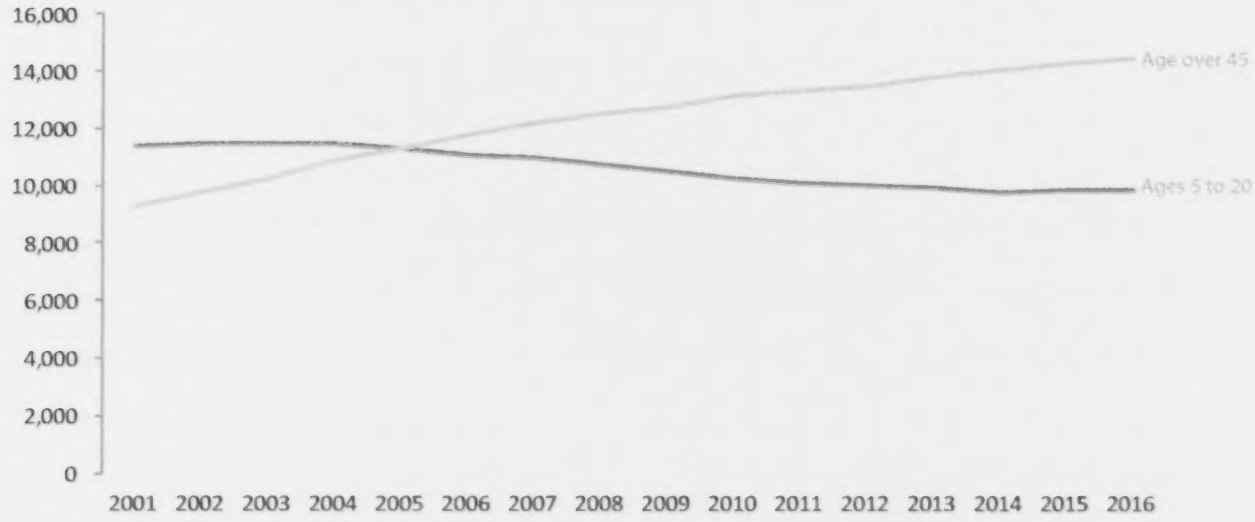
Population Trends

Aging Population

A major challenge to employment at the mines is our aging population. While the overall NWT population is relatively static or flat, there has been a significant aging of the population. Since 1999, the number of residents over 45 years old has grown by 3,087 residents, while the youth population (between the ages of five and 19 years old) declined by 1,491.

An older NWT population could increase barriers to NWT residents successfully participating in the employment opportunities provided by the mining industry.

Figure 4: NWT Population by Age, 2001-2016



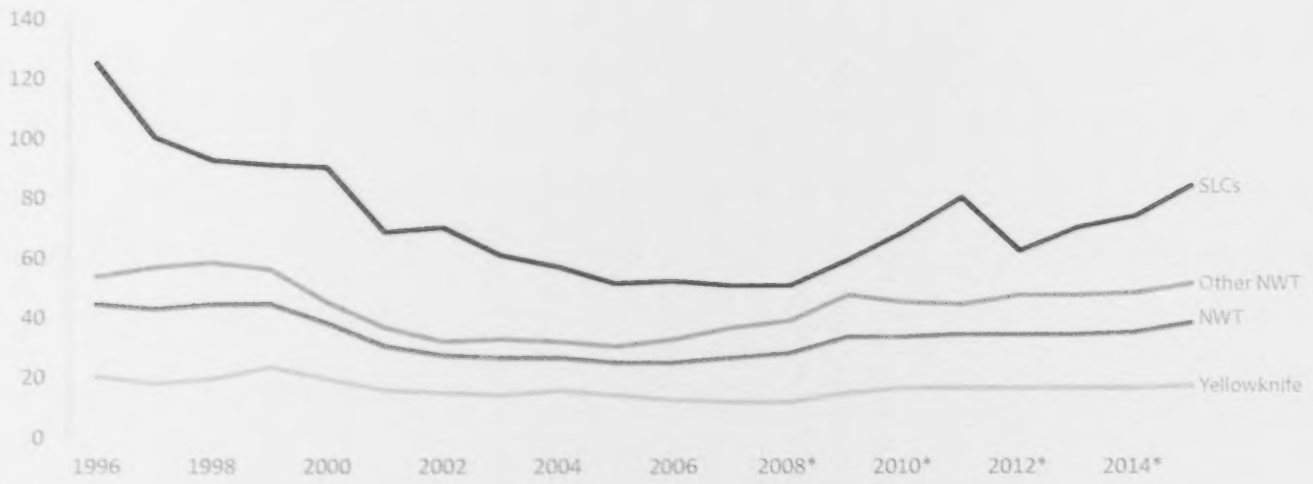
Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Income Assistance

The Income Assistance (IA) Program helps people when they do not have enough money each month to pay for basic needs like food, shelter and utilities. The IA program also provides enhanced benefits for longer-term supports, such as clothing or disability allowance. The amount of support available to individuals is based on overall needs, where one lives, the size of the family, and the ability to provide his/her own financial resources. The program encourages people to make productive choices, allowing them to achieve self-reliance. A number of improvements have been made to IA to create stronger programs, with clear policies that benefit northerners. Food and incidental benefits have increased to allow for the purchase of healthy foods in all Northwest Territories communities.

Figure 5 illustrates that there has been an upward trend in the number of average monthly IA cases in SLCs, Yellowknife and the Other NWT Communities since 1996. IA cases dropped significantly around the time the mines started and while the average number of cases has increased in recent years, pre-mine levels have not been reached.

Figure 5: Average Monthly Income Assistance Rate per 1,000 Persons, 1996 - 2015



Sources: Education, Culture & Employment; NWT Bureau of Statistics.
* Due to income assistance program changes in 2007, caution should be used when comparing with pre 2007 data.

Education

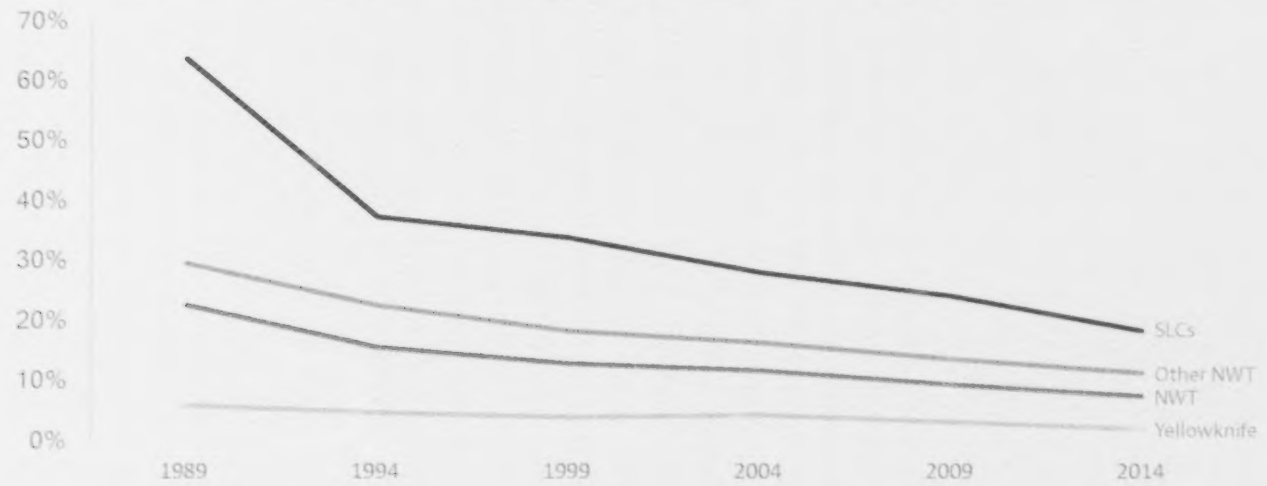
There has been a consistent effort on the part of the GNWT and its partners, including the mining industry and the Mine Training Society, to help people become aware of the value of education. The mining industry in particular has done a great deal to highlight economic opportunities and link education to employment. Companies have offered northern students incentives to stay in school and pursue education through scholarships, training programs and summer employment. Strong partnerships between government, industry and training providers continue to help raise education levels in the NWT.

"High school completion" refers to people who have a high school or grade 12 diploma or a General Education Diploma. "Greater than high school" refers to people who have a trade certificate, college, diploma, or university degree. When considering "People with less than Grade 9 , those who are aged 15 and older with less than Grade 9 are included along with the people who are still in Grade 9.

Overall the NWT population with less than Grade 9 education has declined significantly since 1989. It is unlikely that this change is due completely to the operating diamond mines as there have been significant changes to the delivery of education programs throughout the NWT. For example, grade extensions were offered in the smaller communities starting in the late 1990s. This led to an increase in the number of people completing Grade 9 and moving on to high school which has resulted in more high school graduates.

In the SLCs, Yellowknife, and the Other NWT Communities, the percentage of people with a less than Grade 9 education declined sharply between 1989 and 1994. This coincided with the addition of high school programs in a number of small community schools and the downward trend has continued.

Figure 6: Percent of Population with less than Grade 9 Education, 1989 - 2014

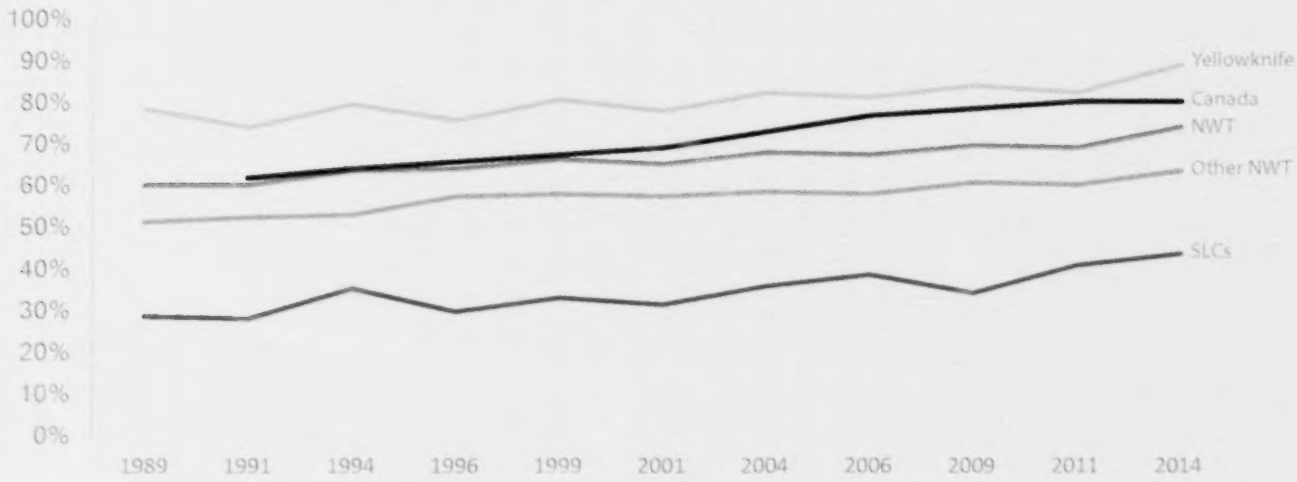


Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004, 2009 and 2014 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Figure 7 describes the population with high school or greater. In the SLCs there was a drop in high school completion rates in 2009, which rebounded in 2011 and continued to rise through 2014. In Yellowknife and the Other NWT Communities the percentage of people with a high school or higher education has continued to rise since 1991 with minor fluctuations.

The NWT population with high school or higher education has increased since start-up of the diamond mines.

Figure 7: Percent of Population with High School or Greater, 1989 - 2014



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009 and 2014 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

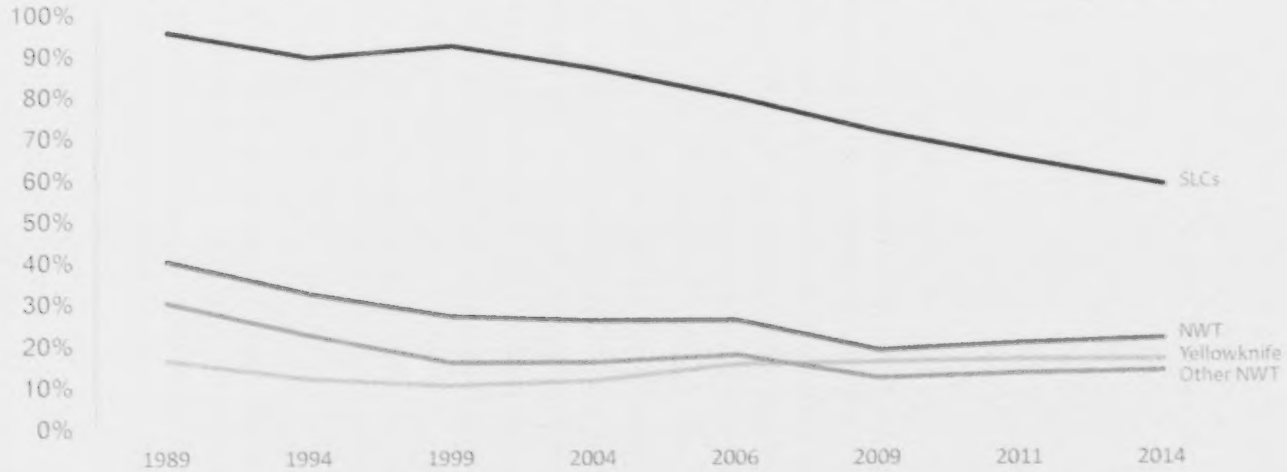
Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Aboriginal Languages

Aboriginal mine employees are immersed in English while they work and live on-site which may affect the use and health of Aboriginal languages in communities. Generally, use of Aboriginal languages has been declining in the NWT since before the diamond mines started up. Figure 8 describes the percent of youth aged 15 to 24 that are able to speak an Aboriginal language. Information about this group is a good indicator as to whether the languages are being passed along.

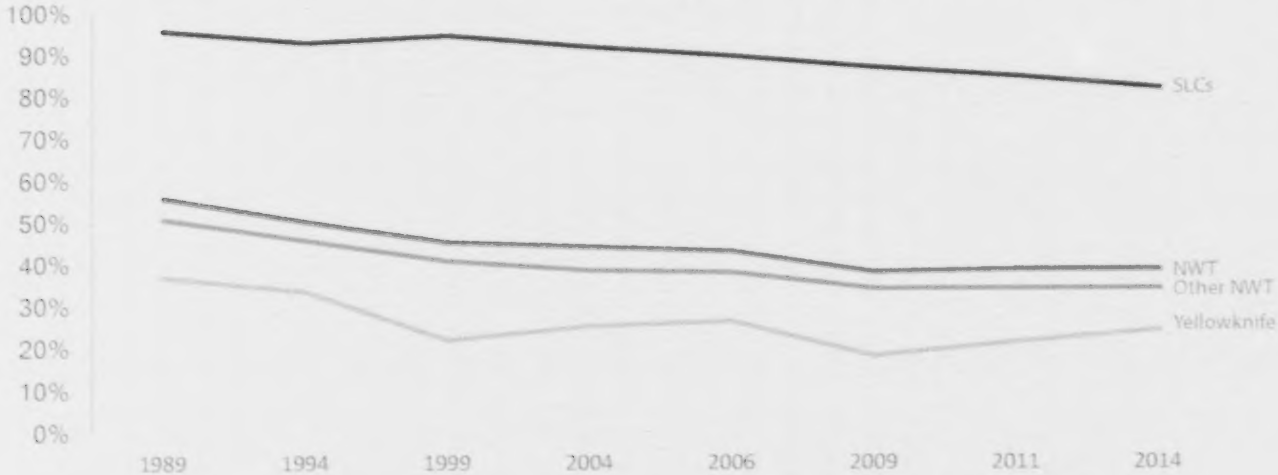
The information in Figure 9 suggests a decline in the use of Aboriginal languages in the SLCs but a slight increase in the Other NWT Communities and Yellowknife. Many factors affect the use of language therefore there can be no clear evidence that the mines have caused a decline in Aboriginal language use because it was declining in the SLCs and other NWT Communities before the mine start-up.

Figure 8: Percent of Aboriginal Persons Age 15-24 who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989-2014



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004, 2009 and 2014 NWT Community Survey; 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Figure 9: Percent of Aboriginal Persons 15 & Older who can speak an Aboriginal Language, 1989 - 2014



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 2004, 2009 and 2014 NWT Community Survey; 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Employment

To describe the job situation in the NWT three rates are used:

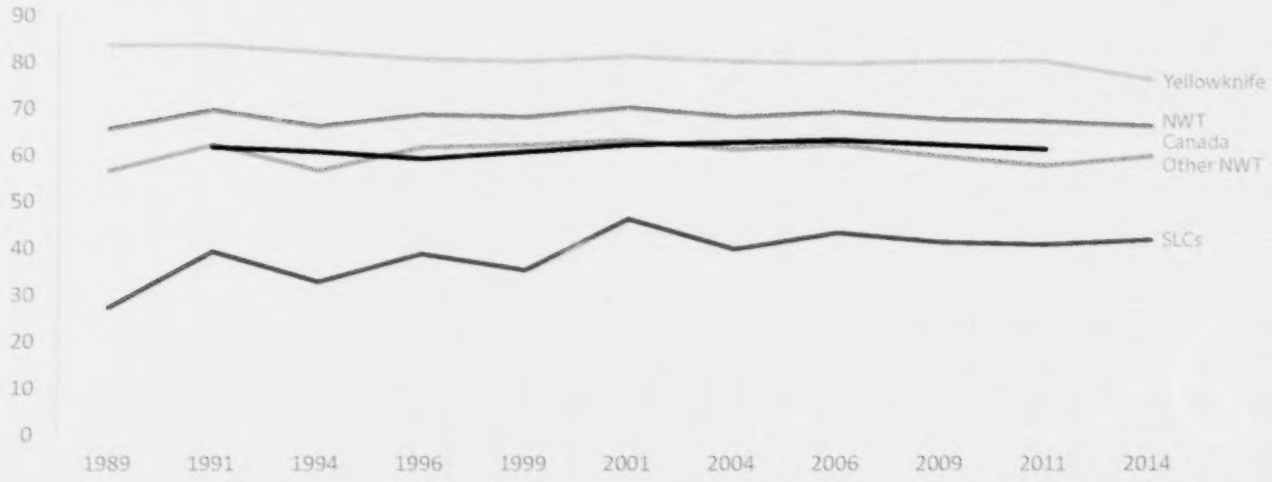
1. Employment rate – the percentage of people age 15 and older who have jobs;
2. Unemployment rate – the percentage of the labour force who are looking for work but not working; and
3. Participation rate – the percentage of people age 15 and over who are working or looking for work.

Employment at the mines is a contributing factor to the employment, participation, and unemployment rates across the NWT. Job data comes from NWT surveys and the Statistics Canada census. This information is collected at different times of the year which explains some of the change from one data point to the next.

As illustrated in Figure 10, employment trends in the SLCs show that the employment rate has increased since the diamond mine start-ups whereas the Other NWT Communities trend has been relatively stable. In Yellowknife, the employment rate was decreasing prior to the mine start-ups and, although it has remained relatively stable since 1996, there has been a slight decline in the employment rate since 2011.

The employment rate depends on a variety of factors which are determined by the economy as well as the local employment situation.

Figure 10: Employment Rate, 1989 - 2014



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009 and 2014 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities

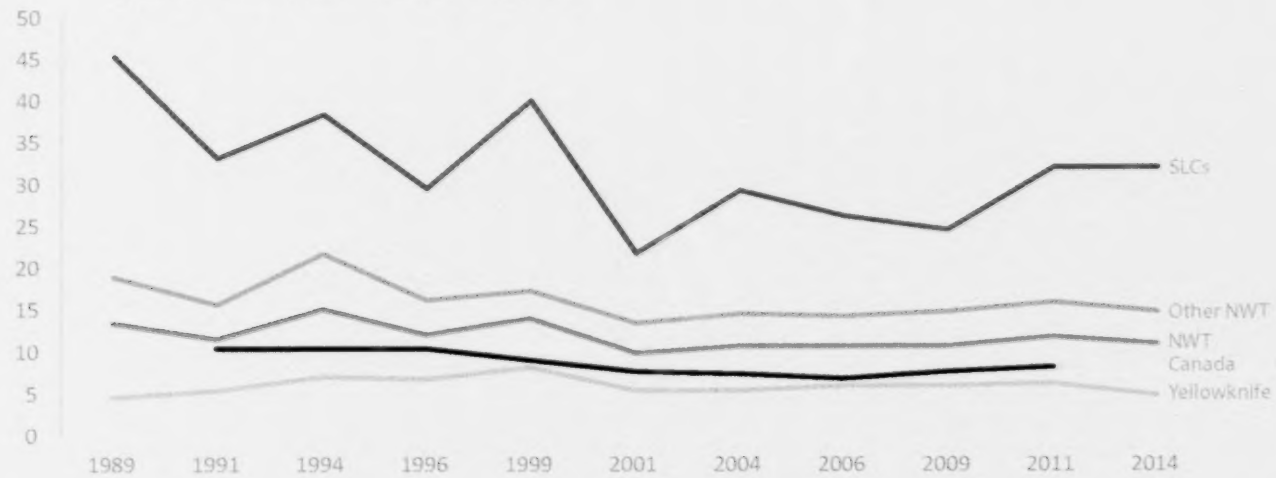
Unemployment

Figure 11 shows that overall, the unemployment rate has been decreasing since 1989. While there has been some variability over the years, unemployment rate is lower than before mine start-ups.

In the SLCs, despite yearly fluctuations, the unemployment rate has decreased significantly since mine start-ups. This trend is consistent with the Other NWT Communities experiencing a decrease in the unemployment rate with minor changes over the years. In Yellowknife, with the exception of a peak in 1999, the unemployment rate remained relatively unchanged since mine start-ups.

It is likely that the presence of the mines, as well as the increase in education levels, contribute to the changes in the unemployment rate.

Figure 11: Unemployment Rate, 1989 - 2014



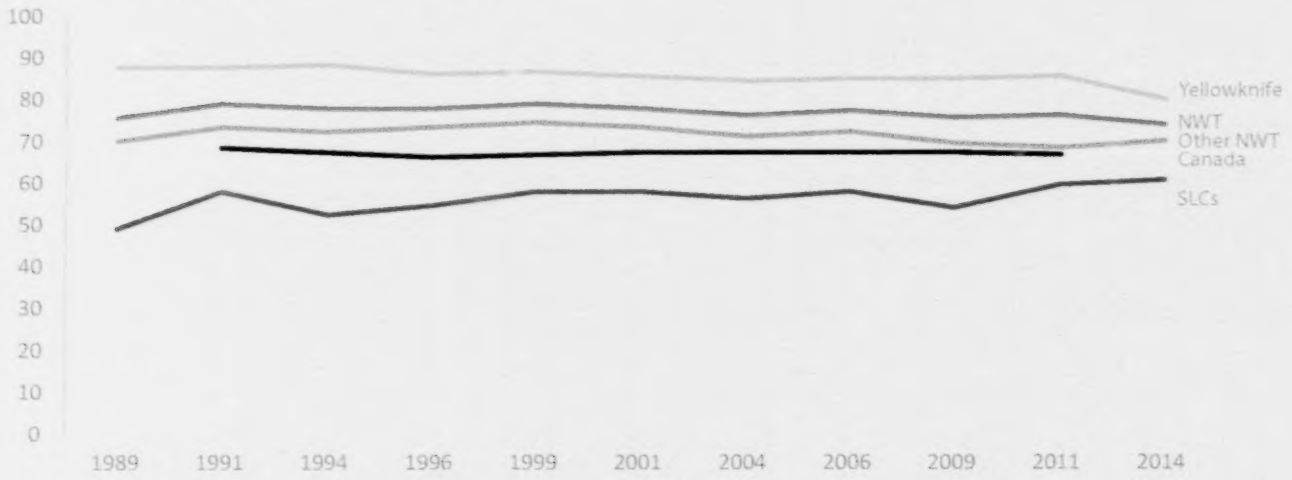
Source: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 and 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009 and 2014 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household.

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Participation Rate

As shown in Figure 12, in the SLCs the participation rate has increased from below 50 percent to above 60 percent, which means that more people are working or looking for work. The participation increased sharply when the mines started production; however, there has been minimal variability in the participation rate since the mines started up. In both Yellowknife and the Other NWT Communities the participation rate has been decreasing since mine start-ups.

Figure 12: Participation Rate, 1989 - 2014



Sources: 1989, 1994 and 1999 NWT Labour Force Survey; 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2004, 2009 and 2014 NWT Community Survey; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Notes: Comparisons between the labour force survey (LFS) completed by the Bureau of Statistics and the Census should be done with caution. The LFS and NWT Community Survey were completed during the January-March period. The Census was done in May and June. Census indicators are often higher due to seasonal employment activities.

Figure 13 Source:
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada prepared by the Department of Health and Social Services

Community Well-Being Index (CWB)

The Community Well-Being (CWB) index is a method of measuring well-being at the community level. It combines data on income, education, housing, and labour force activity into well-being "scores" for most communities in Canada. Scores range from a low of zero to a high of 100. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada created this index in order to track socio-economic conditions in First Nations, Inuit and other Canadian communities.

There are many definitions of 'well-being' and this is not meant to be the only or best way of defining well-being for communities. The CWB index does not include indicators such as health, culture, and happiness due to data limitations even though these factors are generally considered important aspects of wellness measurements. Income, education, housing and labour force activity are widely accepted as being important to well-being and were chosen based on the availability of constant, reliable data.

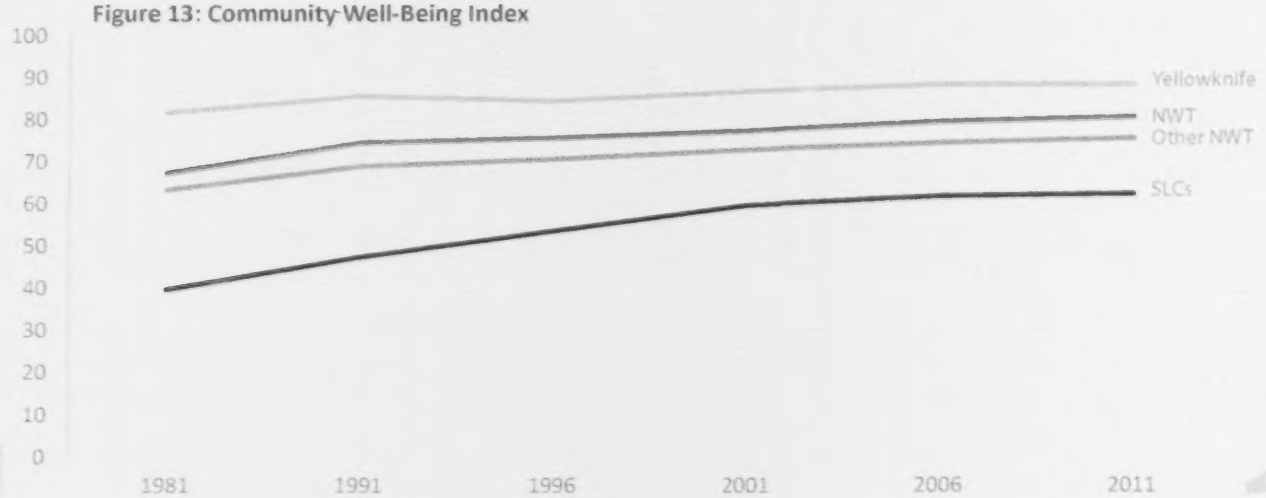
The CWB index is comprised of the following four components:

1. Income - total income per capita;
2. Education - number of community members with at least a high school education or who have attained a post-secondary degree;
3. Housing scores - number of community members with homes in an adequate state of repair and not overcrowded; and
4. Labour Force Activity - number of community members that participate in the labour force and employment levels.

The CWB index provides a combined view of socio-economic conditions that allow for a broader scope to be analyzed when looking at possible effects of resource development across the NWT. This index is just one of many components that are used to monitor the health and well-being of NWT communities.

CWB index scores were combined to compare community well-being in the NWT, Yellowknife, the Other NWT Communities and SLCs. Since 1981, all communities have increased their CWB scores, with the largest change being seen in the SLCs. There are many factors that impacted the increased SLCs CWB index scores with mining activity possibly being one of them.

Figure 13: Community Well-Being Index



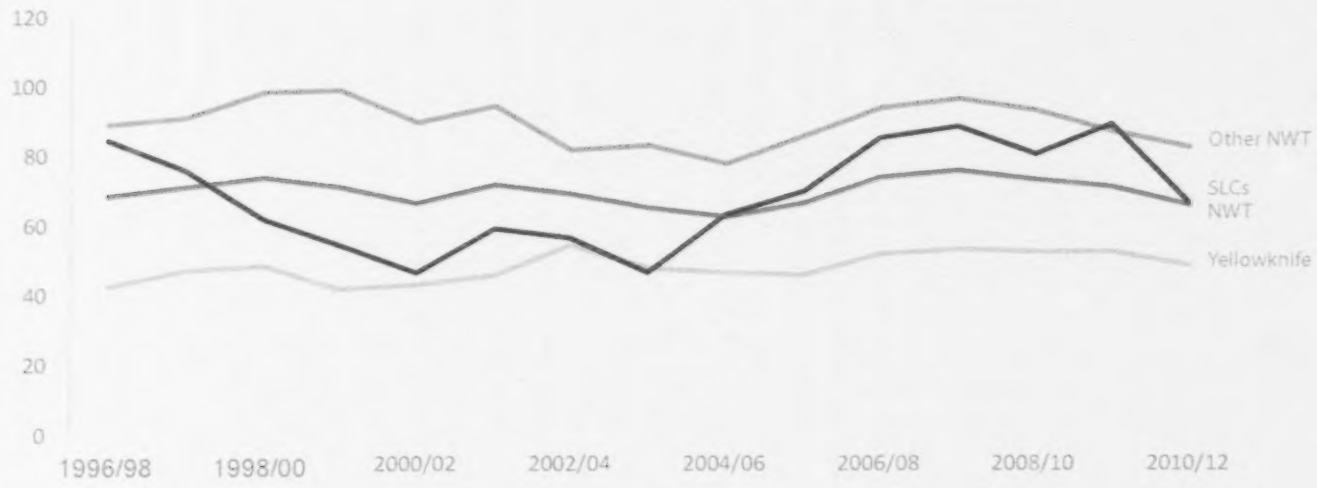
Potential Years of Life Lost

Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) measures early deaths. PYLL is a measurement of the health, well-being, and lifestyle choices that citizens are making.

There can be large changes in PYLL rates from one year to the next. To highlight any potential trends more clearly, PYLL is shown as a three-year average.

Since 1996, the PYLL rate has remained within historical boundaries for all communities with the trend likely due to a natural cycle that cannot be attributed to mining activity

Figure 14: Potential Years of Life Lost (<75 Years) - Rate per 1,000, Three-Year Average



Source:
Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics prepared by the NWT Bureau of Statistics

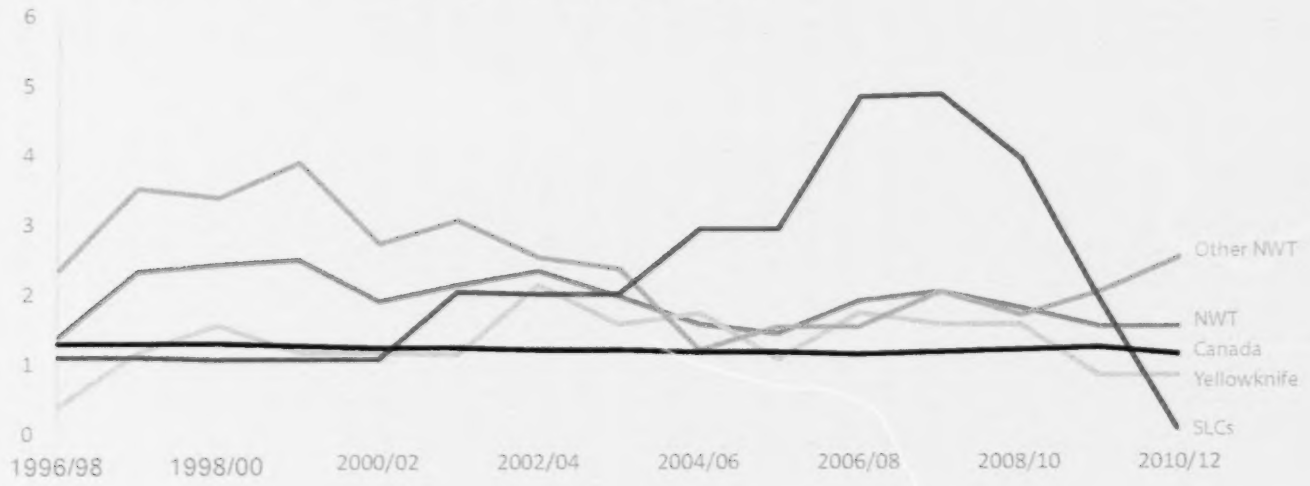
Notes:
1. The PYLL for a population is the total of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75, the average life expectancy.

Suicides

While there is no singular cause, suicide is often linked to both social issues and mental health problems including depression, divorce or separation and drug abuse. The table below shows suicide deaths.

Even though three-year averages are used to smooth out the year-to-year changes seen with small numbers and small populations, readers should still view the trend lines with caution. While every suicide is tragic, it is difficult to determine a trend as one more or less suicide in any given year can change the rate dramatically.

Figure 15: Suicides - Rate per 10,000 - Three-Year Average



Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics prepared by the NWT Bureau of Statistics

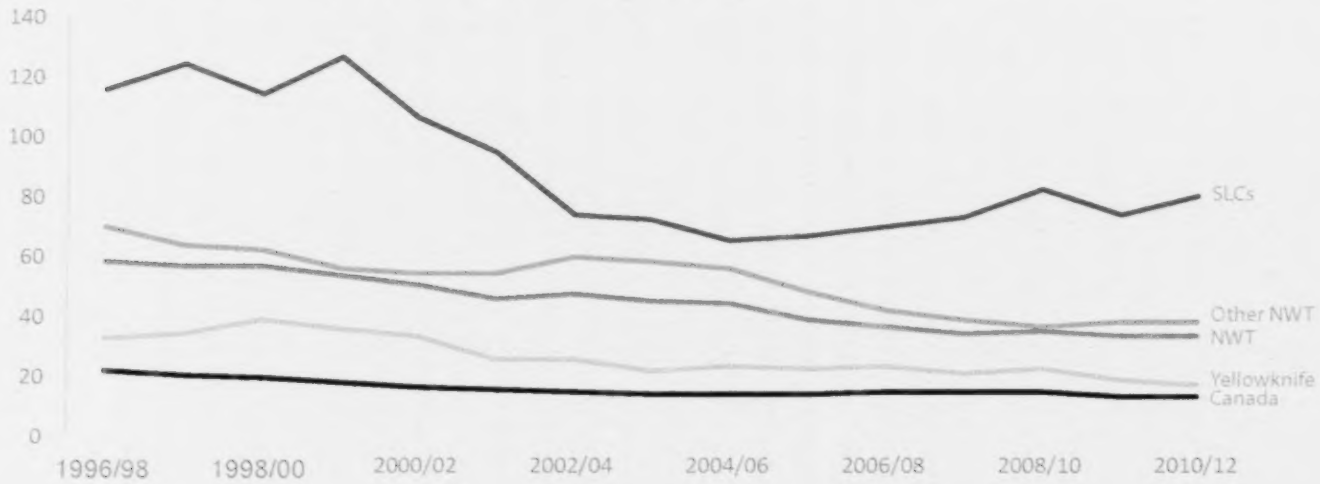
Teen Births

Some teen mothers are mature enough to raise a child, while others are not. Stress and lack of maturity affects the well-being of both the child and teen parents. Teen mothers are more likely to be single, which makes it more difficult for them to support their children and increases their stress levels.

The rate of teenage birth continues to be much higher in SLCs even though it has decreased substantially since 1996. There has been a small increase in SLCs since 2004/06 while the rest of the communities have continued a downward trend. This has led to a widening gap between SLCs and the remaining NWT communities.

In Yellowknife, the rate of teenage births has also been going down since 1996. Outside of an increase in 1998/2000, the drop in the Yellowknife rate has mirrored the drop in the Canadian rate. The data does not indicate the mines have influenced the rate of teen births in Yellowknife.

Figure 16: Teen Birth - Rate per 1,000 - Three-Year Average



Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics prepared by the NWT Bureau of Statistics

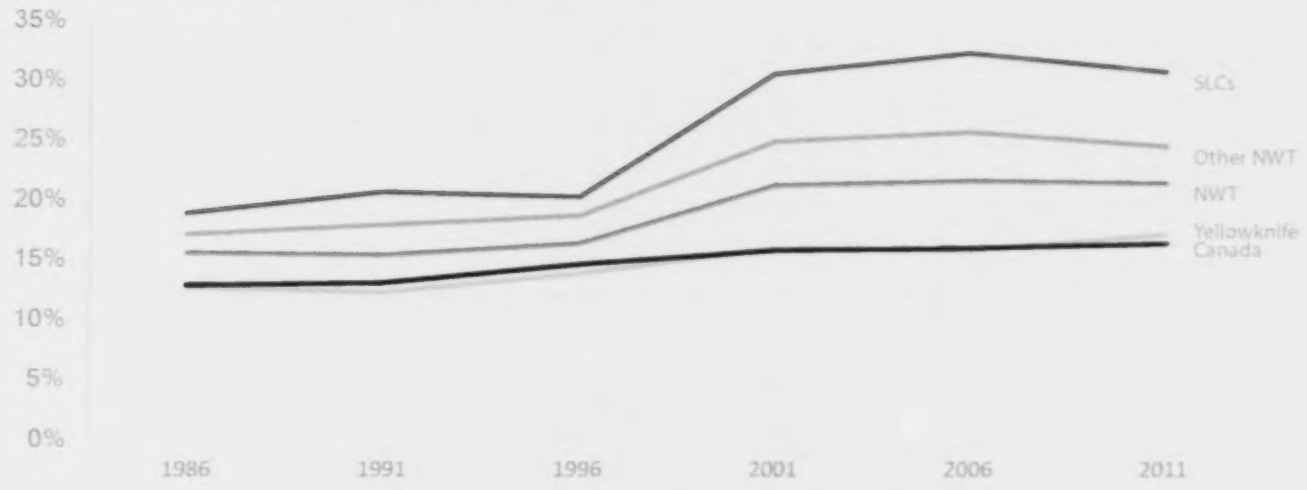
Single Parent Families

Single-parent families typically have lower incomes which can make providing basic needs more difficult. Single-parent families also face additional challenges such as finding appropriate childcare.

In SLCs the rate of single-parent families had been relatively unchanged in the years before the mines opened. In 1996 the percent of single parent families increased by approximately 10 percent over a five-year period. The rate in other small and regional communities also increased, but the increase was not as significant as the increase in SLCs. The data suggests there may be a link between the rate of single-parent families in SLCs and mining activity.

In Yellowknife, the trend for single-parent families has also been increasing, but not as much as in SLCs. This increase mirrors the trend seen across Canada; therefore Yellowknife may be following a similar national trend but is likely not influenced by mining activity.

Figure 17: Percent of Single Parent Families



Source: Statistics Canada, Vital Statistics prepared by the NWT Bureau of Statistics

Injuries

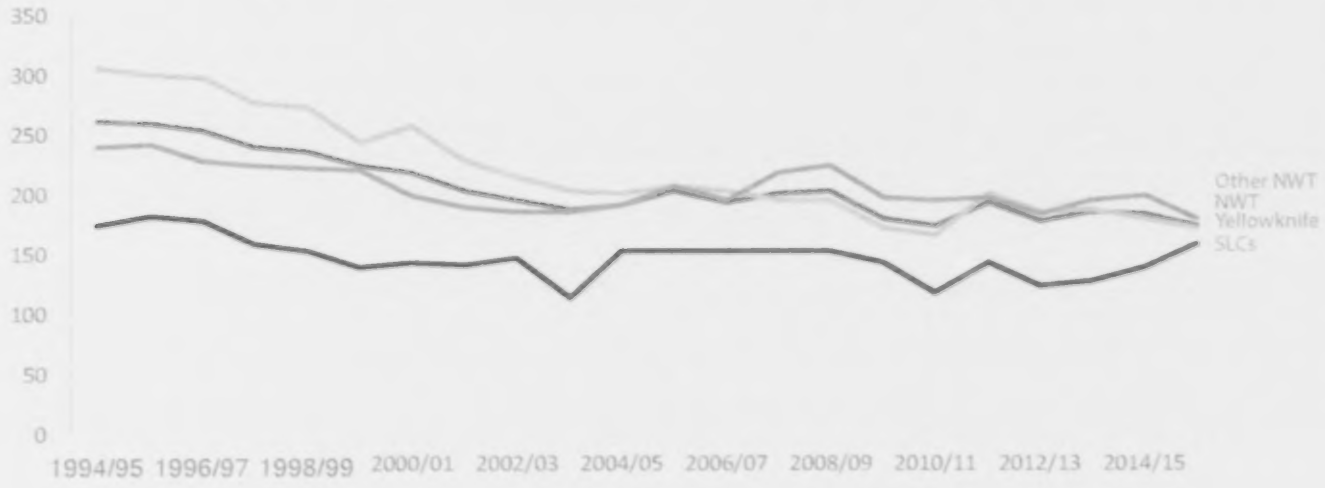
Physician diagnosed injuries measure the number of people whom a doctor has said to have been injured. Injuries include broken bones, severe burns, cuts or bruises and poisonings. Individuals can have more than one injury per year.

Keeping track of injuries tells us if there is an increase or decrease in reckless actions or violence taking place. These changes can happen when a community goes through a lot of change quickly.

The table below shows the rate of physician diagnosed injuries and poisonings. The rate is for age-standardized injuries, which lets us look at groups of people at different ages and compare them over time.

Most people who are injured in SLCs are seen by nurses which is not reflected in the information below. The trend of decreasing physician diagnosed injuries has been consistent since before the mines opened. The data does not suggest physician diagnosed injuries are linked to mining activity.

Figure 18: Physician Diagnosed Inuries and Poisonings - Age Standardized Rate per 1,000



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Medicare; NWT Bureau of Statistics; and Department of Industry, Trade and Investment (1994/95 and 1995/96 population estimates).

Sexually Transmitted Infections

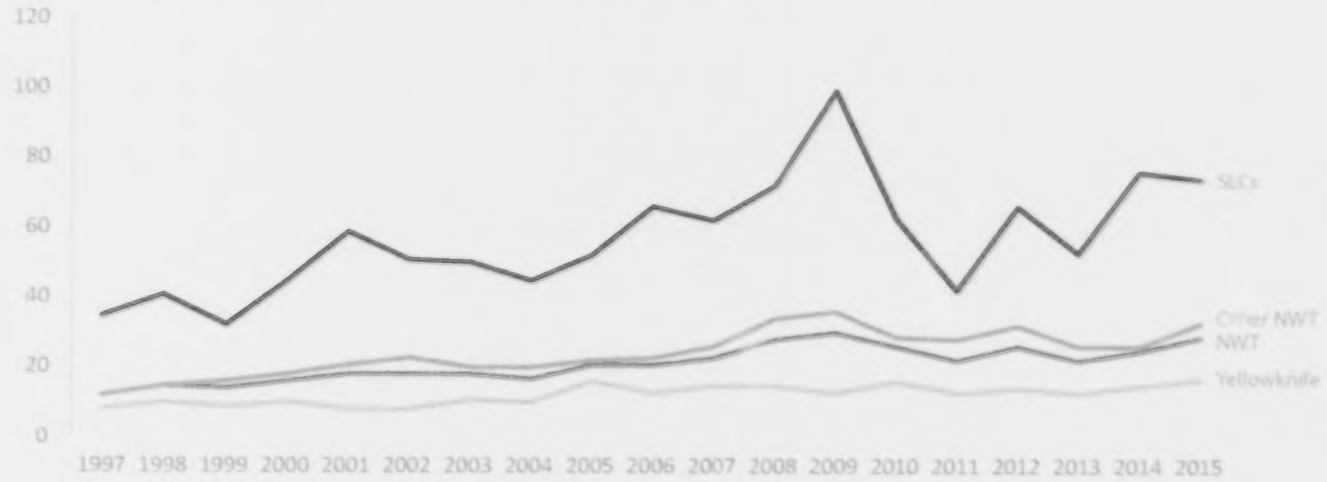
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can affect people's health and well-being. Risky sexual behavior can increase the chance of getting an STI. This graph shows data on some of the most common STIs.

In 2008, the NWT experienced an outbreak of syphilis in communities and among a high-risk transient population in Yellowknife. There had been only four reported cases in the NWT in the ten years before the outbreak. The syphilis outbreak was first seen in Calgary and Edmonton and then spread into northern Alberta. It is likely that the NWT outbreak came from Alberta.

The STI rate in SLCs has been and continues to be higher than Other NWT Communities. There was a large drop in SLCs following the 2008 outbreak but since 2011, the rate has been increasing again.

Many factors influence STI rates and it is not possible to say whether STIs rates are impacted by mining activity.

Figure 19: Sexually Transmitted Infections - Rate per 1,000



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Communicable Disease Registry and NWT Bureau of Statistics
Notes: 1. STIs included in this report are chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis.

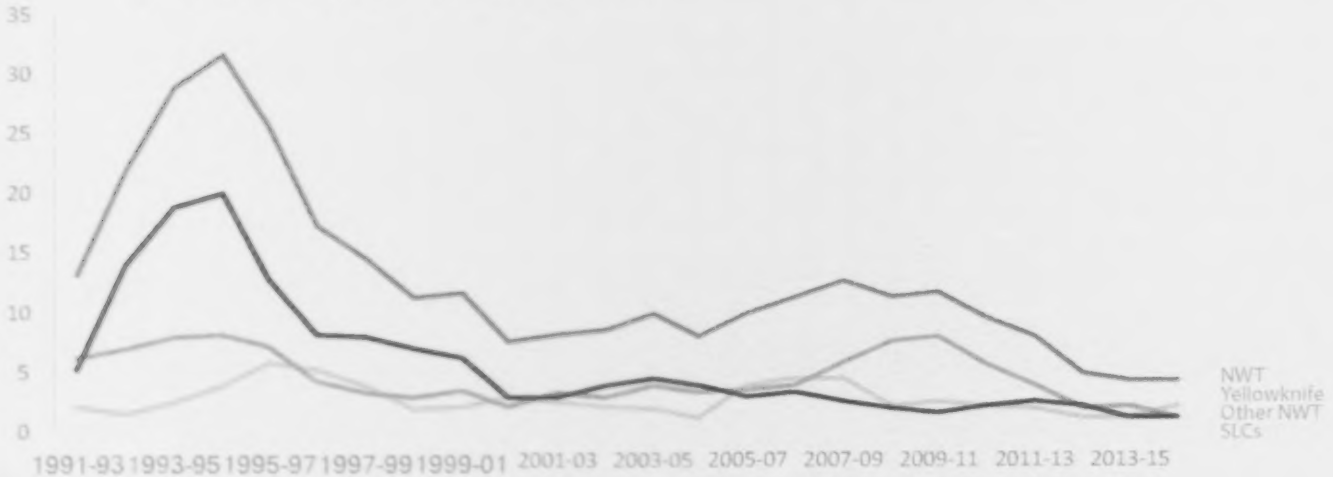
Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease caused by bacteria that attacks the lungs but can also spread to the brain, lymph nodes and bones. Although TB can be treated with antibiotics it is still a health concern. The annual rate of new TB cases has not changed much over the last 10 years. However, outbreaks still occur in the NWT and the TB rate in the NWT is much higher compared to the rest of Canada.

There was a TB outbreak in the mid-1990s but the number of new cases soon went back to normal. The outbreak was in the pre-mining phase. The data does not show a relationship between mining activity and new TB cases in the SLCs.

New TB cases in Yellowknife have remained consistent before and after mining. The data does not show a link between new TB cases in Yellowknife and mining activity.

Figure 20: Tuberculosis Cases, Three-Year Average



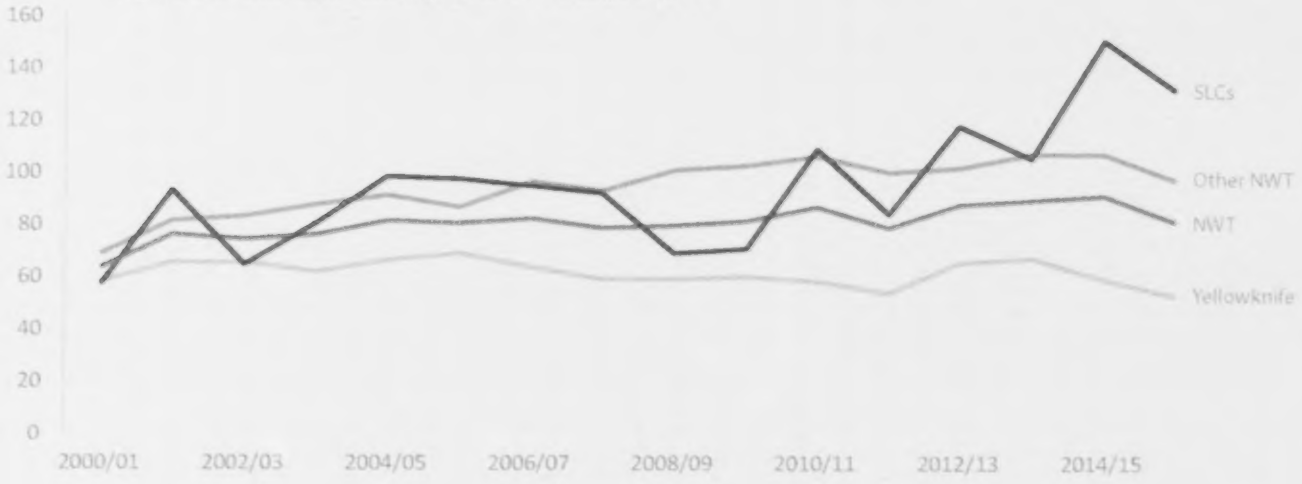
Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Tuberculosis Registry

Children Receiving Services

Child welfare policy was changed in the late 1990s. In 1998, the *Child and Family Services Act* created a new choice for children at risk, allowing a child welfare worker to work with the child and family in their home and make a "plan of care" promise. The Act lets parents get help for their children or family without giving up their parental rights. This means that rates for children receiving services from before the mine started and after the mine started cannot be compared.

Since 2000, there has been an increase in the number of children receiving services in SLCs. A similar trend is also seen in the Other NWT Communities; however it is not increasing as quickly as the SLCs. Yellowknife has remained relatively stable since 2000 with a small decrease in recent years.

Figure 21: Children Receiving Services - Rate per 1,000



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Child and Family Information System; and NWT Bureau of Statistics

Police-Reported Spousal Assault

A report released by Statistics Canada in January 2015 revealed that when analyzing 2013 police-reported data, the NWT had the second highest rate of family violence in the country. The report highlights the impacts of spousal violence, including links to a higher risk of chronic illness later in life, higher stress levels, an increased dependence on alcohol or drugs, risk of job loss and economic vulnerability. For children, being the victim of family violence or exposure to such violence can negatively impact their development and health, as well as their performance in school and social settings.

Many factors increase the risk of family violence, such as unemployment, social isolation, substance abuse, mental health issues, low education rates, and common-law unions. Many of these factors are common in the NWT. Research also shows that both men and women experience and commit family violence; however, women tend to experience violence more often and more severely.

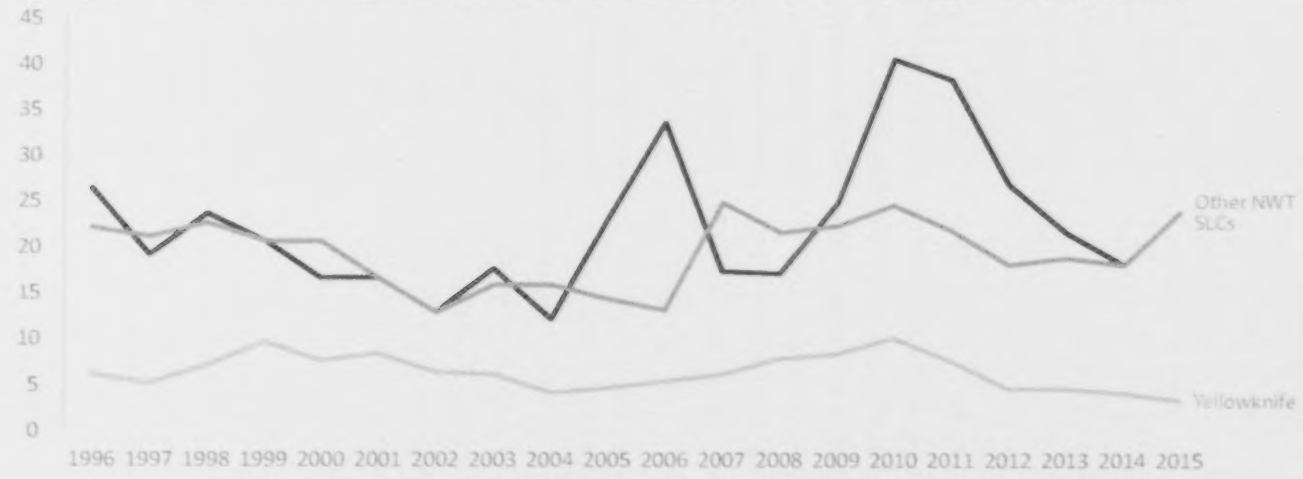
Understanding the actual levels of family violence in the NWT or Canada is not easy. This is because violent *Criminal Code* offences are only reported as spousal assault if the victim and offender are known by the police to be spouses. Some victims do not report family violence due to fear of further abuse or loyalty.

The indicators tracked in this report only show a partial picture. Police-reported spousal assaults, as well as data about shelter use, help give a standardized measure of family violence in the NWT. Front-line workers suggest that many victims do not use shelters.

When the mines first became operational, the rate of police-reported spousal assault in SLCs was approximately 26 per 1,000 in the population aged 15 and over (see Figure 22). Since then the rate has moved up and down with no established trend. There was a notable increase in 2010. After a decline in 2014, the rate of police-reported spousal assault increased again in 2015, but it remained under the 1996 rate. The rate in Yellowknife has continued to trend downward.

Overall, a clear link cannot be drawn that would indicate mining activity has been a factor in the rate of reported spousal assault in the NWT.

Figure 22: Rate of Police-Reported Spousal Assault Incidents per 1,000 Persons Aged 15+, 1996 to 2016



Source: RCMP "G" Division

Note: Detah and Ndilǫ statistics on spousal assault rates are captured under Yellowknife. Data for 2005 not available.

Admission of Women and Children to Shelters

There are five family violence shelters across the territory which are located in Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk, with total admissions from all of them being included in the charts below. The total admissions of women and children into NWT shelters have fluctuated over the years. Based on the number of admissions, the number of bed days gives us an idea of how many days, on average, each woman or child stayed in a shelter that year. However, before-mine and active-mine phases cannot be compared since information from the shelter was only collected from 1999 and onward.

Figure 23: Total Admissions of Women and Children into NWT Shelters

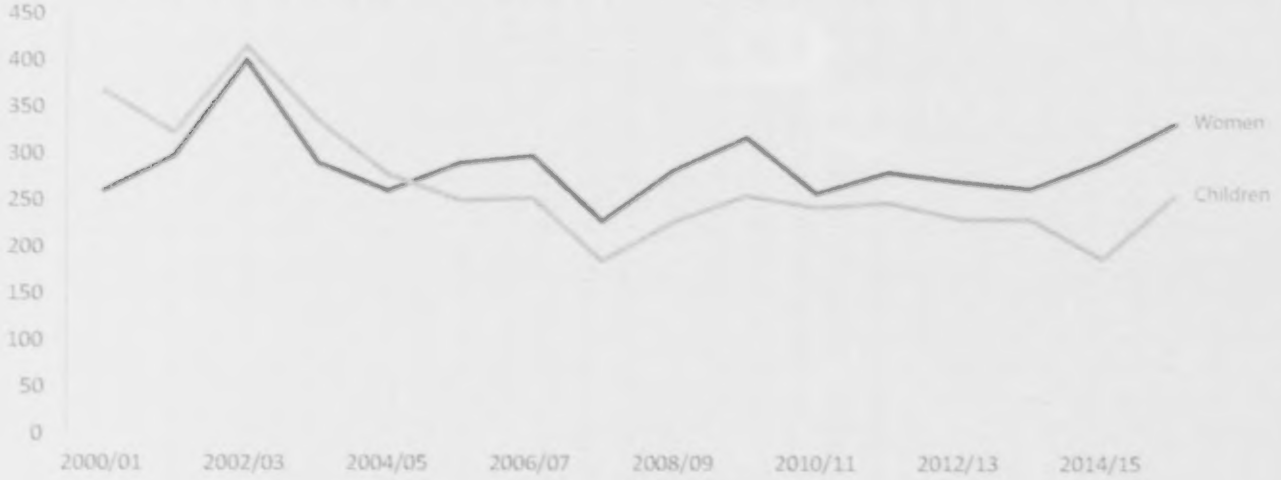
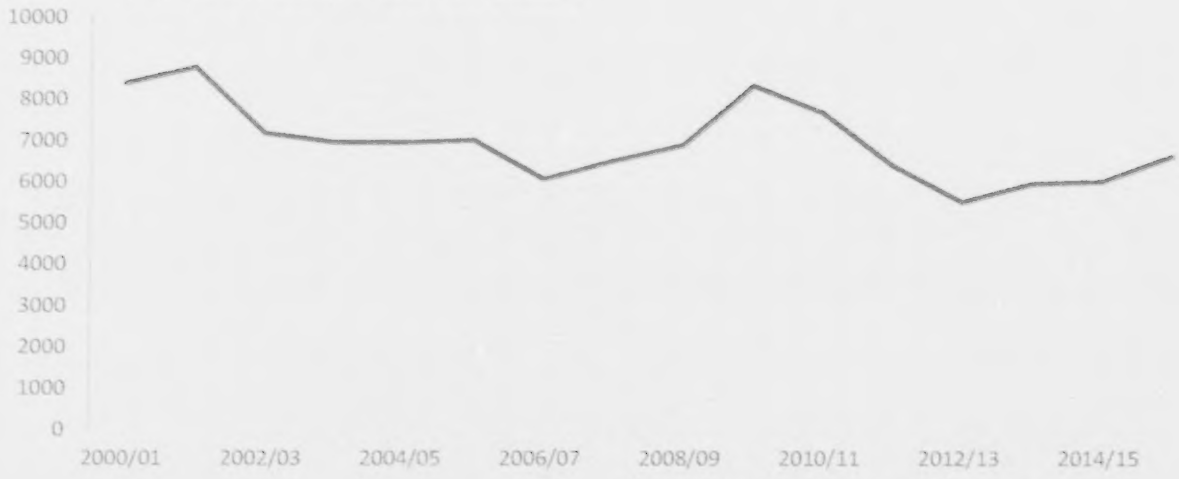


Figure 24: Total Bed Days in NWT Shelters



Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Family Violence Database

Crime

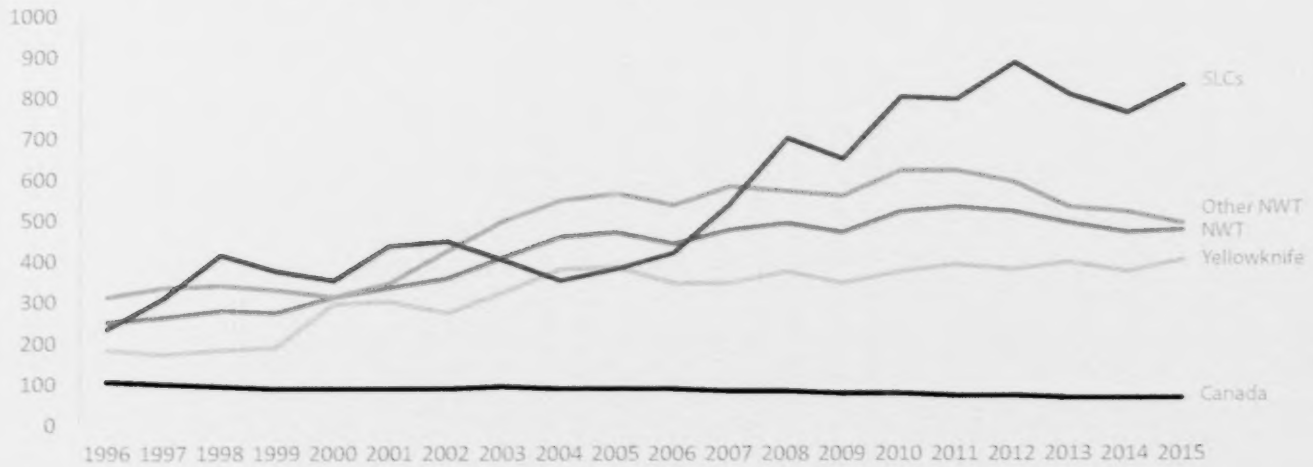
The RCMP reports criminal incidents by detachment, not by community. This is important because many of the SLCs do not have local RCMP detachments. The communities of Detah and Ndilǫ do not have RCMP detachments, and are patrolled out of Yellowknife. Wekweètì does not have an RCMP detachment and is patrolled out of Behchokǫ̀. Gamètì's two dedicated RCMP members are based in Behchokǫ̀ as the community does not have a detachment building. Whatì and Łutselk'e both have detachments staffed by two RCMP members each. The RCMP reports criminal incidents by detachment, not community. Therefore, crimes that occur in Detah and Ndilǫ would show as part of the Yellowknife data. Gamètì statistics have been recorded separately since 2008 when two dedicated RCMP members were assigned to the community.

A number of years ago a change in the way the RCMP collects and classifies some types of crimes affected the rates that are reported for the NWT. The change was implemented by the Yellowknife RCMP between 1999 and 2000. The reporting change was implemented throughout the Territory between 2000 and 2002. Some crimes that were reported as territorial offences (including *Liquor Act* offences) were changed to be classified as *Criminal Code* offences (such as 'mischief' or 'disturbing the peace'). This change affected the rates for different reported crimes under the *Criminal Code*.

Crime rate increases in the NWT are largely driven by incidents of 'disturbing the peace' (classified as 'other' *Criminal Code* offences), and 'mischief' (classified as property offences). Both of these offences tend to be linked with substance abuse.

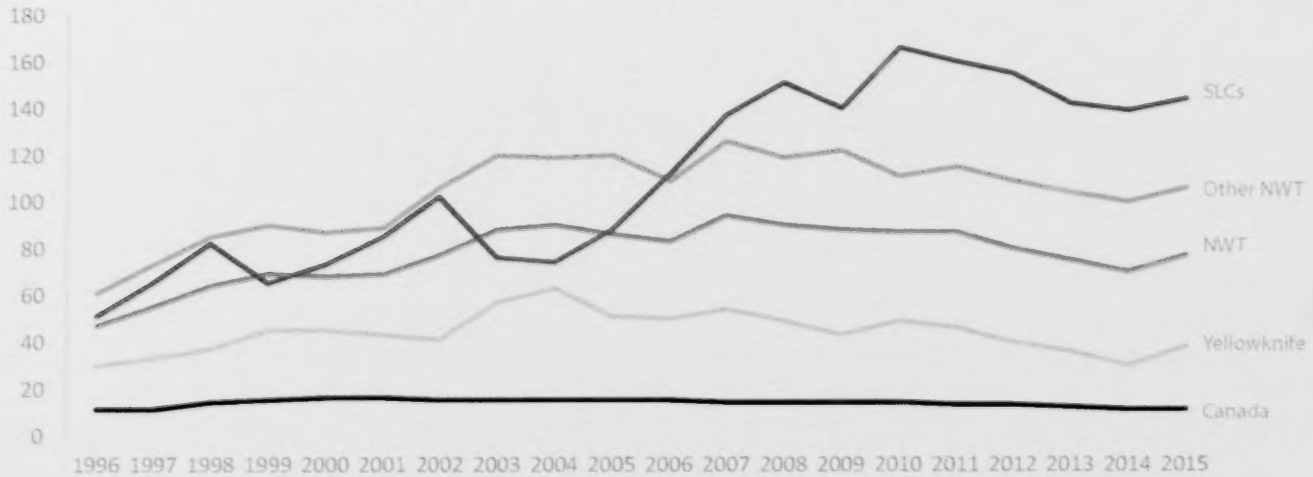
Increased crime has an impact on police services and many other parts of the justice system. More violent crime may lead to a demand for more resources for policing, corrections, and victims services. These crimes can also lead to an increased need for shelters, social workers, and other community supports.

Figure 25: Rate of Total Police Reported Crimes per 1,000 Persons 1996 – 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Incident Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Figure 26: Rate of Police Reported Violent Crimes per 1,000 Persons 1996 – 2015



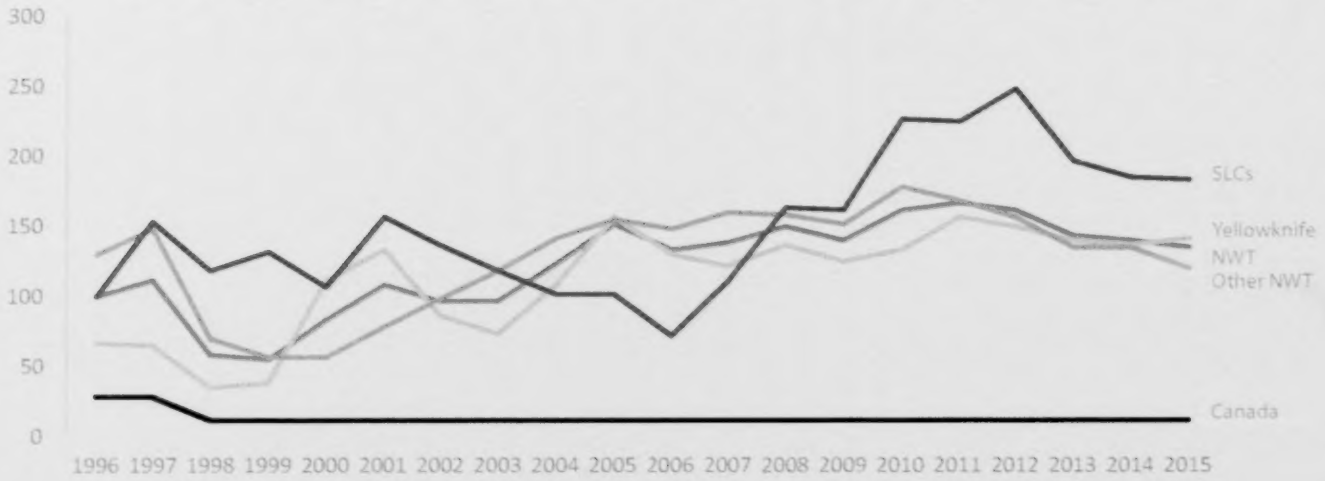
Source: Statistics Canada, Incident Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

While the overall rate of police-reported crime has been trending upward across the NWT, SLCs have had the largest increase compared to all other communities in the NWT (see Figure 25). The rate of violent crime in SLCs has fluctuated over the past two decades, but continues an increasing overall trend (see Figure 26). The rate of 'other' *Criminal Code* offences has also experienced years of fluctuation and reached a peak in 2012. However, it continued a downward trend in 2015 (see Figure 27). Property crime has maintained an increasing trend across all measurement areas with the exception of "other NWT" which has a downward trend. All levels are higher than they were in 1996 (see Figure 28). After five years of consecutive increases the Federal statute crimes (non-*Criminal Code* offences) saw a steep decline between 2011 and 2014. The rate has remained stable in 2015 (see Figure 29). The majority of these offences are *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* violations (i.e. drug crimes).

The overall police-reported crime rate in Yellowknife has been relatively stable since 2010 (see Figure 25). Yellowknife's rate of violent crime reversed a 10 year downward trend between 2004 and 2014 with a reported increase between 2014 and 2015 (see Figure 26). The rate for 'other' *Criminal Code* offences has remained fairly flat since reaching a high point in 2011 but still remains higher than the 1996 levels (see Figure 27). In Yellowknife the upward trend in the number of property crimes continued in 2015 (see Figure28). The rate of federal statute crimes (other than *Criminal Code* offences) reached a high point in 2010 but has since returned to 1996 levels (see Figure 28). Similar to the SLCs, the majority of federal statute crimes in Yellowknife are drug related offences.

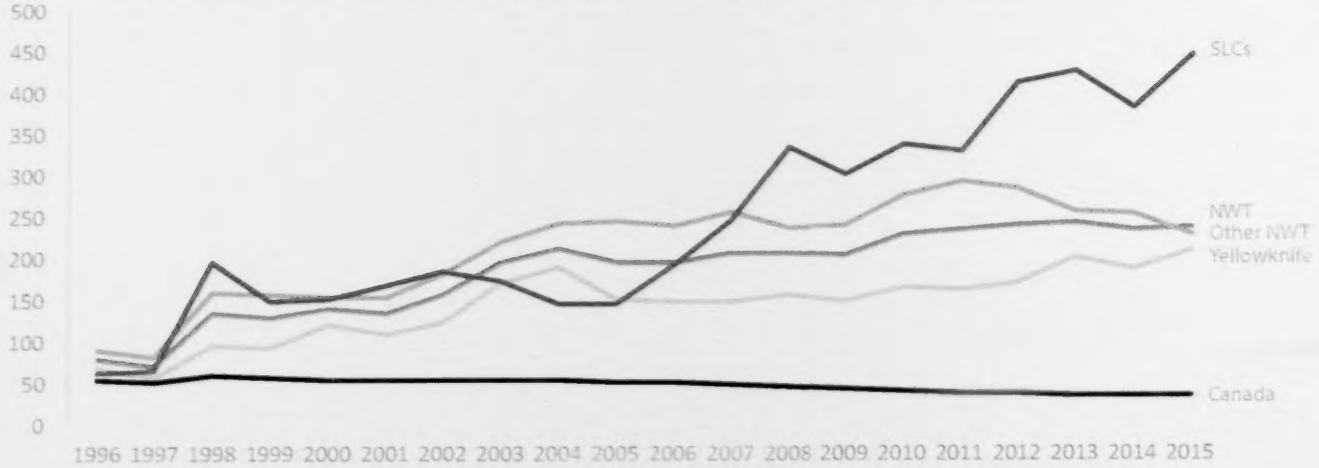
While there is an upward trend in the rate of crime in Yellowknife and SLCs during the period of increased mining activity, trends in crime are influenced by many factors, and it is not possible to definitively conclude that there is a relationship between the two.

Figure 27: Rate of Police Reported 'Other' *Criminal Code* Offences per 1,000 Persons, 1996 – 2015



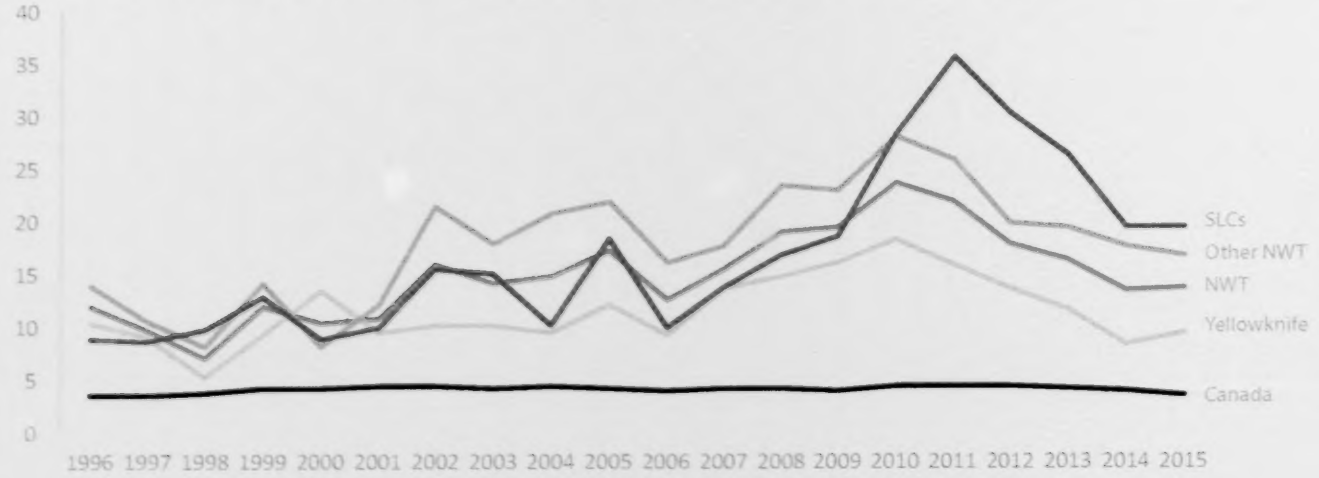
Source: Statistics Canada, Incident Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Figure 28: Rate of Police Reported Property Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1996 – 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Incident Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Figure 29: Rate of Police Reported Federal Statutes Crimes per 1,000 Persons, 1996 – 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Incident Based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Housing

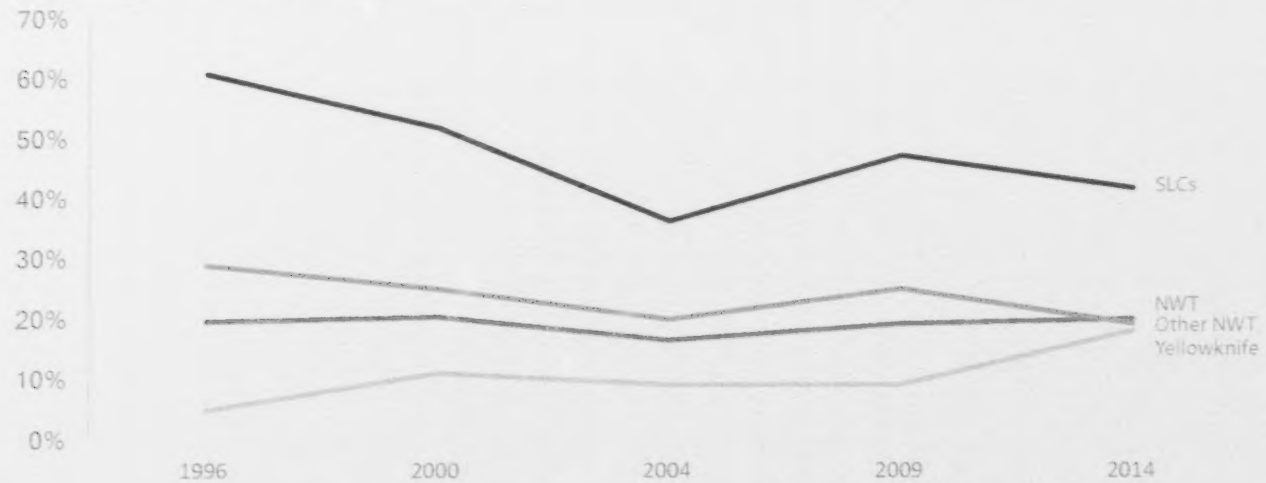
There are a few types of housing issues that are most often linked with resource development. These include: housing demand, the number of people who own a home and the number of people residing in a house.

The primary national indicator for measuring the demand for housing is core need. A household is in core need if they have an adequacy, suitability or affordability problem and do not have enough income to obtain appropriate housing. Adequacy problems refer to the condition of the dwelling, and whether it requires major repairs. Suitability refers to overcrowding, when a home does not have enough bedrooms for the size and makeup of the resident household, according to *National Occupancy Standard* requirements. Housing is unaffordable if the people in a household pay more than 30 percent of their gross income on housing. If a household has any of these three problems and its household income is below an income level calculated by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWTHC) called the Core Need Income Threshold (CNIT), then that household is in core need. The CNIT is the income needed in a particular community to own and operate a home or to rent in the private market without government assistance. The NWTHC updates the CNIT every two years to provide timely measurement of the true cost of shelter.

Core Need

In SLCs, the rate of core need fell significantly from 1996 to 2004, but has given back nearly half of those decreases to 2009. By 2014, core need resumed its trend downward and dropped in 24 communities. For Yellowknife, core need increased from 1996 to 2000 but has remained relatively unchanged from 2000 to 2009. In 2014, Yellowknife experienced an increase in core need.

Figure 30: Core Need, 1996 – 2014

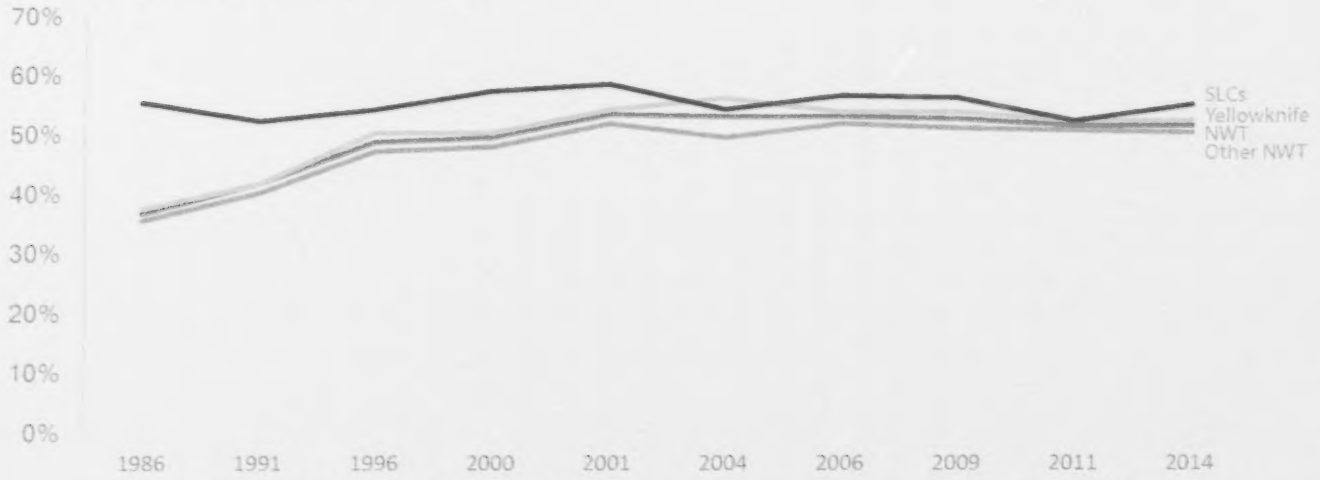


Sources: 1996 and 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004, 2009 & 2014 NWT Community Survey

Ownership

There was a steady increase of people owning homes in the Other NWT Communities from 1986 to 2001 with the rate remaining relatively unchanged to 2014. Since 1986, homeownership increased in Yellowknife until 2004 and then experienced small declines to 2014. In the SLCs the homeownership pattern has had slight variations but remained somewhat constant.

Figure 31: Ownership, 1986 - 2014

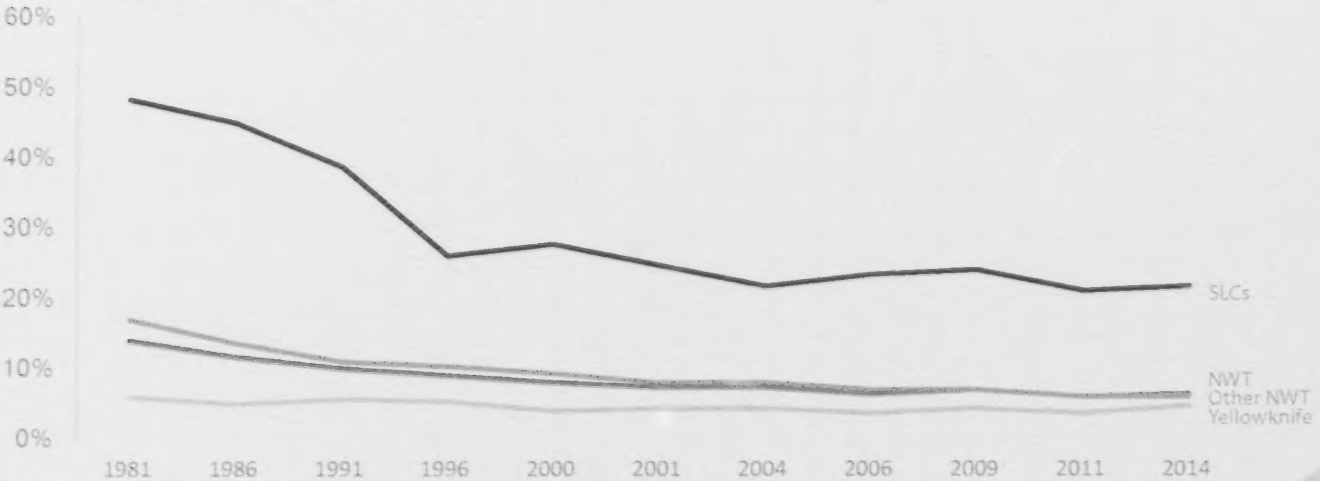


Sources: 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004, 2009 & 2014 NWT Community Survey; 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 & 2006 Statistics Canada Census; 2011 Statistics Canada National Household Survey.

Crowding

Overall the number of dwellings with more than six people residing in the home has steadily decreased across the NWT, with the most significant impact being felt by the SLCs. In 2014 however, there was a slight increase across the NWT. In Yellowknife, Canada and the other NWT communities, the number of dwellings with more than six persons also fell, but at a less pronounced rate than the SLCs.

Figure 32: Crowding, 1981 - 2014



Sources: 2000 NWT Housing Needs Survey; 2004, 2009 & 2014 NWT Community Survey; 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006 & 2011 Statistics Canada Census

Possible Reasons for Change

Changes in income resulting from resource development can influence the housing market. As incomes increase, housing becomes more affordable, households have greater resources to make repairs or to obtain housing that is appropriate to their family size. Households are also better able to access financing for repairs and home purchases. Given the strong link between core need and income, the availability of mining employment opportunities and other employment from economic development is important to decreasing core need.

Changes in household incomes may also provide some explanation for shifts in homeownership levels. In general, rising income levels lead to increases in homeownership rates. Availability of government homeownership programming, access to bank financing in smaller communities, and lower interest rates also impact homeownership levels. Another factor that may have an impact on the social housing market is that in 2012 the NWTHC revamped many of its programs to make them more accessible. The NWTHC provides assistance to construct or purchase homes. In smaller communities, this assistance can be up to 55 percent of the purchase/construction price. Additionally, Public Housing tenants interested in purchasing their units can receive a discount of $25,000. The NWTHC also has a rental program that prepares renters to be homeowners. Participants in this program can receive an equity contribution of up to $20,000 to purchase a unit.

Statistics Canada reports tell us that the number of people employed in the resource industry dropped significantly in 2009 and onwards. This corresponds to the increase in core need that was reported in the 2009 *NWT Community Survey*. In 2012 the NWT Bureau of Statistics reports that there was an increase in employment across the Northwest Territories, which could have an impact on both the level of homeownership and the decrease of core need in 24 communities within the NWT.

Family and household structures are experiencing change across the NWT. In the last 10 years, the number of occupied dwellings has grown faster than the population. Houses have fewer people living together as part of a single household. Values, family composition, what people want, what houses are ready for use and household income are all factors that help to shape the demand and supply of housing.

Effect on Government

Expenditure

Mineral resource exploration and development creates demands on government spending through several channels, including the need for new roads and other infrastructure, particularly in remote areas. Mining activity also contributes to wear and tear on existing infrastructure. Development and income growth can create social stresses that need to be addressed by the use of existing, or development of new, social programs. Mineral development creates environmental stresses, which require monitoring and regulation. The government encourages economic growth and mineral exploration and development through labour market training programs and commerce related programs so that communities can directly participate in, and benefit from, the economic development of mining.

Revenue

Diamond mines make substantial contributions to the NWT economy. However, the link between mines and the GNWT own source revenue is weak, largely due to federal fiscal arrangements.

Almost 70 percent of GNWT total revenue comes from the Territorial Formula Financing (TFF) grant. TFF largely neutralizes changes in own-source revenue, because increasing NWT sourced revenues results in a lower TFF entitlement, and vice versa. For example, a large increase in own-source revenue will be partially offset by a corresponding decrease of TFF, resulting in only a reduced increase in the GNWT's total revenues. This process provides funding stability and predictability for the GNWT.

The primary channels through which mineral development could be expected to affect TFF are population changes and estimates of GNWT revenues. The main influence of mineral developments on the TFF grant is the ability to attract people to the NWT. Successful efforts by the mine managers to increase the number of employees who live, as well as work, in the NWT will increase the TFF grant and increase the tax base, directly in the case of personal income tax, and indirectly through consumer spending and increased business activity.

Resource projects, such as the diamond mines, provide the GNWT with a significant portion of corporate income tax, fuel tax, and property tax revenues. The projects' employees pay payroll tax and personal income tax. Over the past three years, diamond mines have contributed 41 percent of the GNWT's corporate income, fuel, property, and payroll tax revenue.

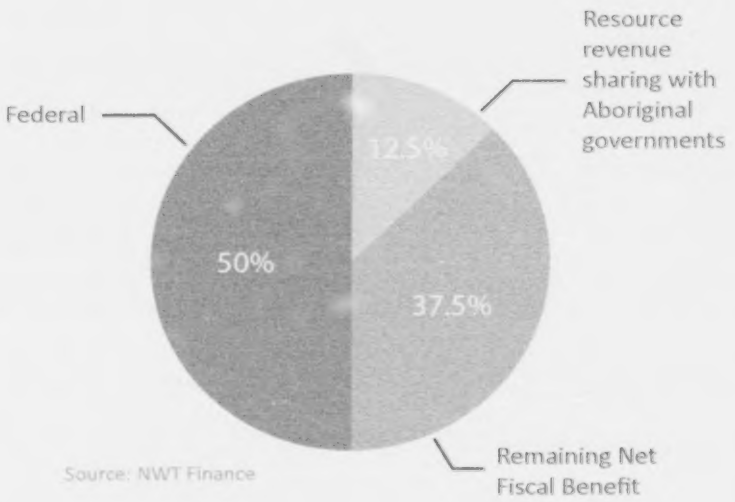
Resource revenues in 2015-16 were $58 million, of which the vast majority was diamond royalties.

Allocation of Resource Revenue

The GNWT collects all NWT resource revenues and shares the resource revenues with the Government of Canada and Aboriginal organization signatories to the *Northwest Territories Land and Devolution Agreement*. Under the Agreement, Canada receives 50 percent of all resource revenues, excluding land claim payments, which are paid out according to settled agreements and not part of NWT resource revenues. The other half of resource revenues is called the Net Fiscal Benefit (NFB) to the GNWT. A quarter of the NFB is dedicated to Aboriginal governments, pursuant to the *Northwest Territories Intergovernmental Resource Revenue Sharing Agreement*. A quarter of the remaining NFB after sharing with Aboriginal governments is saved in the Heritage Fund and the balance is dedicated towards infrastructure investments and debt repayment.

Revenue Distribution

The nine Aboriginal organizations that were signatories to the Devolution Agreement received a total of $6.3 million in 2014/15 and $5.5 million in 2015/16. These amounts were allocated using the agreed-to formula based on population and cost of living factors.



Source: NWT Finance

Resource Revenue Sharing Allocation - Cumulative payments to date (January 2017)

Inuvialuit Regional Corporation $3,257,000
Sahtu Secretariat Inc $2,403,000
Tłı̨chǫ Government $2,175,000
Gwich'in Tribal Council $2,125,000
Northwest Territory Metis Nation $1,125,000
Salt River Flats First Nation $442,000
Deninu Kue First Nation $420,000
Acho Dene Koe First Nation $323,000
K'atl'odeeche First Nation $258,000

Source: NWT Finance

Glossary | Words to Know

Crimes

Violent Crimes - Offences under the *Criminal Code*, such as homicide, attempted murder, assault and sexual assault.

Property Crimes - Offences under the *Criminal Code*, such as non-violent theft, breaking and entering, fraud, and possession of stolen goods.

'Other' *Criminal Code* crimes - Offences under the *Criminal Code*, such as probation or bail violations, prostitution, illegal gambling, and arson.

Other Federal Statute crimes - Offences not under the *Criminal Code*. These can include offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, Firearms Act*, among others.

Employment Rate

The percent of people aged 15 and older who have jobs.

Labour Force

Those people 15 years of age or older who are working or who are actively looking for work, laid off for a time and thought to return to work, or those who have made some plan to start a new job.

Participation Rate

The percent of people, 15 years of age and older, who are in the labour force.

PYLL - Potential Years of Life Lost

PYLL is found by taking away the age at which a person dies from an average life span that is 75 years of age. For instance, a person who died at age 65 would have a PYLL of ten (found by: 75 - 65 = 10).

A person who died at age 20 would have a PYLL of 55 (found by: 75 - 20 = 55).

The PYLL of an entire group of people is the sum of all the years of life lost by those who died before reaching the age of 75.

Single-Parent Families

Single-parent families have a parent at home with no spouse or common-law partner. They also have at least one child who has never been married and who lives in the home.

Socio-Economic

Socio-economic impacts include social, economic, and fiscal impacts. Social impacts can be sorted into two groups: demographic and socio-cultural.

Demographic Impacts: changes in people, such as the population, the number of men and women, how old everyone is, migration rates, and the services required by each group.

Socio-cultural Impacts: changes in social structures, the way people organize, relationships, and in culture and value systems such as language or beliefs.

Economic Impacts: change in the number of people with jobs, how much money they make, and how much business occurs.

Fiscal Impacts: the economic consequences of development for government organizations.

Unemployed

The number of people who, in the week prior to the survey:

- were without work, had actively looked for work in the last four weeks, and were ready to work; or
- had been laid-off for a time and thought they would soon return to their job; or
- had sure plans to start a new job in the next four weeks.

Unemployment Rate

The percent of the labour force that is without jobs but that is looking for work.

Appendix A

Company Predictions of Mine Activity

Below are predictions made by BHP, Diavik and De Beers about the possible impacts on the NWT from each of their projects. These statements are quoted from material submitted for the envirionmental assessment of each project. In the case of the BHP predictions, the Ekati Mine was sold to Dominion Diamond in 2012.

Company	Predicted Impact
Community, Family and Individual Well-Being	
BHP	"...project employment could aggravate existing social problems by increasing stress and related alcohol abuse, by alienating people from traditional lifestyles and by increasing the pace of change in communities already having difficulty dealing with change."
	"Small communities with less wage employment experience, particularly industrial employment, will be more affected by internal factors that determine their ability to handle change...even a half dozen people working directly for the project could increase total community personal income by as much as 15 percent. The impacts in these communities will be in direct relationship to a community's ability to cope with rotational employment absences and spending of new wage employment dollars."
De Beers	De Beers noted that expansion of the wage economy into communities, through the development of the Snap Lake Diamond Project, may exacerbate certain pre-existing dysfunctional conditions in the communities. It clarified this was a reference to substance abuse, drug addiction, suicide rates, teen pregnancy, fetal alcohol effect and fetal alcohol syndrome, sexual abuse, HIV/Aids, and Hepatitis C. "Job training programs may provide incentives to enrol in substance abuse and alcohol addiction treatment. This, in turn, may have long-lasting physical and mental health benefits to the individual being treated."
Diavik	"An inflow of single transient workers, and students involved in rotational employment may bring an element of instability to, and affect the human health of, the community."
	"Increased disposable income spent on alcohol and drugs may worsen human health conditions of individuals, families and the community."
	"The Diavik Diamonds Project, while offering benefits, could potentially add to the complexity of human health issues in the communities."
BHP	The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) talked about indirect impacts of employment "resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown".
	"The 'at work' rotation is well below the length of time at which a measurable deterioration in worker... morale and family relationships begins (21 days)..."
De Beers	"Expansion of the wage economy into communities, through the development of the Snap Lake Diamond Project, may exacerbate certain pre-existing dysfunctional conditions in the communities." De Beers clarified this was a reference to, among other things, teen pregnancy.
Diavik	"Respecting ... rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on family and social services and protection services."
Single-Parent Families	
BHP	"Absence from home for two weeks at a time could have an impact on marriages ... Stress caused by a number of factors – need for money, separation, suspected infidelity, are major causes of marriage breakdown. With a rotational work system, marriages are likely to experience some of the stress of separation. At the same time, the availability of jobs may relieve some financial stress."
	"... Rotational shift work ... could create marital pressure for families not used to separation. Studies indicate that 68 percent of the Canadian long distance commuters work force are married (includes non Aboriginal people as well); however, the number of divorced employees is double that of the general public."
De Beers	"...families may break up as the educated or skilled family members go elsewhere to seek employment."
	"There is increased risk of marital and family breakdown associated with stop-overs in Yellowknife as some employees (mostly male) engage in extra-marital affairs."

Children Receiving Services	
BHP	In the 1995 EIS potential effects on human health resulting from identified causes included: "... an increase in social disruption with potential strain on policing and social services ..."
De Beers	"Wage employment for an individual may result in a decline in reliance on social services, and a corresponding improvement in family relationships."
	"If many individuals and families are coping poorly with the adjustments, the demands for rigorous and relevant support services will increase. Such support mechanisms may include marital/relationship counselling, child care services."
Diavik	"Experience from previous northern projects indicates that new employees with large pay cheques tend to "blow" their money on alcohol first, taper off, and then spend more money and time on the home and family (Chenard 1979). Marriage and family problems caused by alcohol and absenteeism from home are prevalent in the younger generation and would place a short-term demand on counselling and protection services."
	"There would be an initial period of adjustment for employees and families ... During the adjustment period there may be increased demand for protection services."
Family Violence and Other Crimes	
BHP	There may be "negative impacts of increased income such as alcohol and drug abuse, resulting in greater family violence and family breakdown."
	"... social problems existing within the Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence."
De Beers	"In family situations where conflict, violence or other domestic problems are already present such issues may be exacerbated by the demands of the rotation schedule, resulting in increased social dysfunction and instability."
	"...in families with frequent conflict between spouses, decisions concerning the use of income may exacerbate conflict. Children may also be directly affected as victims of family violence and conflict."
Diavik	"...income and absence due to rotational employment may result in... family conflict."
BHP	"If alcohol and drug abuse (and crime that results from these abuses) increase, ... additional law enforcement personnel would be required. ... if the 'fast buck' businesses converge on larger centres, particularly Yellowknife, policing agencies may have to deal with more fraud."
	"Yellowknife is the most likely centre to experience an increase in drug trafficking. ... Since many NWT residents employed by the project will have to pass through Yellowknife on their way home, there is a possibility that readily available drugs may be purchased and carried to smaller communities."
	"...if alcohol consumption increases, crime (particularly assaults) could increase."
	"... social problems existing within the Aboriginal communities may be compounded by an increase in wages. Additional expendable income can lead to alcohol and drug abuse and intensify existing problems such as violence."
De Beers	"As individuals and families try to cope with the lifestyle changes imposed by the rotational work schedule, the social fabric (i.e., relationships and support systems) of communities will be affected. Community members at large may suffer from the effects of friends, extended family, or neighbours resorting to substance abuse or alcoholism when dealing with emotional issues, living in high conflict or violent home situations, or neglecting community and family responsibilities. Social capacity or stability may decrease."
Diavik	"Respecting ... rotation work and associated absenteeism from home, there would likely be a period of personal and family adjustment lasting about two years. Potential effects could include additional demands on... protection services."
	"Employment, income, transportation and closure have the potential of affecting local protection services."
Housing	
BHP	"Regular income can improve the standard of living of both individuals and communities. People with regular incomes can purchase/build their own homes, relieving some of the stress on housing in many communities. They can purchase more goods ... and not only relieve stress of impoverished lifestyle, but circulate their dollars through the local economy to assist in overall improvements in the standard of living."
De Beers	"With a consistent monetary income, individuals will have a greater level of security in providing for basic material needs, such as food, housing, or clothing."
Diavik	"Employment income and associated economic changes should enable residents of study area communities; [sic] particularly the smaller Dene, Métis and Inuit communities to privately purchase or rent houses."

Cultural Well-Being and Traditional Economy	
BHP	The impact of the project on traditional Aboriginal lifestyle / culture was predicted to be negative but small.
De Beers	[for Aboriginal workers]"... impacts are primarily associated with... functioning in a pre dominantly non-Aboriginal work environment and culture."
	"The limited amount of time in the community may limit individuals' ability to pursue Aboriginal traditional activities, which impacts on individuals' lifestyle and the maintenance of a cultural identity."
	"The family as a whole will also be affected by the limited time available to engage in traditional activities with all family members present. This may complicate efforts to maintain cultural traditions and identity."
	"It is not possible to predict with reasonable certainty whether individual and community involvement mining activities will negatively or positively impact on the subsistence economy in communities."
Diavik	"... the context for expression important to the survival of Aboriginal languages could change."
	"Employment at the mine site in an English only environment may pose a risk to Aboriginal languages. The presence of other Aboriginal language speakers at the mine site and the opportunity for Aboriginal workers to reside in their home communities may reduce this risk."
	"...wage based activities may erode... Dene, Métis and Inuit culture."
	"Out-migration from smaller Aboriginal communities affect[s] community organization and weaken[s] culture."
	"Industrial work may erode traditional harvesting practices."
	"Possible in-migration of job seekers to Yellowknife may change... harvesting patterns... Conflicts resulting from increasing competition for land and resources may alienate traditional land users from important harvesting activities."
	"The renewable resource economy of study area communities should benefit from the proposed Project as more harvesters would have money to purchase equipment and supplies needed for harvesting activities."
Non-Traditional Economy	
Average Income	
BHP	"Project-generated employment could increase NWT wage income by three percent per year in the construction phase and five percent per year in the operations phase assuming 1995 employment levels. Aboriginal communities and Coppermine could experience substantial increases in earned income in both the construction and operations phase."
	"The project could also cause an increase of total earned income in these [Aboriginal] communities by over 33 percent."
	"Induced employment from household respending of NWT Diamonds Project direct and indirect employment dollars could generate an additional 155 jobs in the NWT. Annual income for these jobs will be approximately $5 million."
De Beers	"Job opportunities will largely accrue to the primary communities with the result being changes in the economic circumstance of many families of those communities as well as the communities themselves."
	During construction, "Total labour income impact for the NWT is estimated at some $102 million."
	"Annual labour income impacts for the NWT in the operations phase are estimated at some $81.2 million."
Diavik	"Employment and income effects associated with the proposed project are positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs."
	"The construction phase is ... projected to increase labour income in the NWT by $182 million (all values are presented in constant 1997 dollars). ... operation of the proposed Project will also increase labour income in the local study area by $27 million..."
Proportion of High-Income Earners	
BHP	"In smaller communities, mine wage employment could widen the gap between 'haves' and 'have nots' in the community."
De Beers	"In communities where employment opportunities remain limited to those created by the Snap Lake Diamond Project, community divisions and fractions may arise between 'have' and 'have-nots', which may exacerbate other social problems in the community."
Diavik	"Project workers of Aboriginal ancestry seeking residency in Yellowknife, N'dilo and Detah may be more affluent than other Aboriginal people. In small communities such as N'dilo and Detah this situation could increase the gap between the 'have' and 'have nots' resulting in stresses to interpersonal and family relationships."

Income Assistance Cases	
BHP	"In the study area ... Assuming that 400 people would no longer need social assistance, this could mean a $1.4 million annual savings..."
De Beers	"As the household income level is increased for families reliant on welfare, the family will no longer be eligible for welfare assistance."
Diavik	"Other benefits of the proposed Project would include ... a fall in social assistance ... payments as more NWT residents gain employment."
Employment Rate	
BHP	"... the NWT Diamonds Project will have a significant impact on... communities that... fail to benefit from other major industries... While Yellowknife... will be a major beneficiary... of new jobs, the smaller First Nations communities, as well as Coppermine and Hay River, can also expect significant employment benefits."
De Beers	"... the Project will create 450 construction jobs and in excess of 500 jobs in the operation of the mine facility. Job opportunities will largely accrue to the primary communities..."
Diavik	"Cumulative employment and income effects associated with the proposed Project would be positive, long lasting, and complementary to northern and Aboriginal aspirations and needs and should address one of the most pressing issues in the study area communities – lack of employment and business opportunities."
Unemployment Rate	
BHP	"Hiring by the project is expected to reduce unemployment in Aboriginal communities from almost 40 percent to 30 percent."
De Beers	"Through the creation of direct, indirect and induced employment opportunities, it is expected that the rates of unemployment will be reduced in Yellowknife, other primary study communities and the employment catchment communities."
Diavik	"The proposed Project would ... contribute to a reduction in unemployment..."
Participation Rate	
BHP/De Beers	Neither BHP nor De Beers referred to the participation rate. However, statements on employment and unemployment imply the participation rate would increase.
Diavik	"The proposed Project would ... contribute to ... an increase in participation rates."
Education	
BHP	"Employment possibilities with the NWT Diamonds Project can provide an incentive for people to stay in school, if only to attain the education level required for apprenticeship positions."
	"Government, community and Proponent sponsored 'stay in school' programs will encourage more young people to complete at least Grade 10."
De Beers	"The opportunity for future wage employment may also motivate unqualified individuals to upgrade their educational level and general life skills to meet project standards for employment eligibility."
	"It is possible too, that individuals participating in training or educational programs will inspire other family members to improve their educational level or join in various skills development programs."
	"The achievement of a certain level of education and skills may, in the longer run, spur demands for further education and training programs..."
Diavik	"Diavik initiatives would contribute to the development of able and skilled employees, the support and encouragement of future employees, and the reduction of employment barriers. Through proposed education and training initiatives, opportunities for all northerners would increase..."
Business	
BHP	"... exploration activity has allowed businesses to start the expansion required to adequately service an expanded northern mining industry, and has added to the local supply of service and retail operations... Positive impacts far outweigh negative impacts in Yellowknife, since a project such as the NWT Diamonds Project is needed if Yellowknife is to continue to grow and prosper."
	"On the economic side, the impacts [for First Nations communities] would be positive. Increased dollars in the economy could foster the expansion of existing businesses or the start-up of new businesses, particularly in the retail and personal services area. In turn this could generate more employment and wage income."
De Beers	"If financial and human resources are spent in the community to provide basic education and skills training, but no support is provided to use these skills for local business initiatives... economic development at the community level will not occur."

	"Given that the mine is a major development project, it is expected to be a catalyst for benefiting Aboriginal and northern business."
Diavik	"Tourism services and infrastructure may improve and expand, particularly in the smaller Dene, Métis and Inuit study area communities..."
	"... initiatives could result in the expansion of existing businesses, the creation of new businesses..."
	"Use of the rail system to transport goods and fuel will have a positive affect... its continued use would enhance Hay River and Enterprise as northern gateway communities."
	"Anticipated increases in economic activity should stimulate local economies and support their development."
Net Effect on Government	
BHP	"Annual costs to the federal and territorial governments due mainly to the 1,000 people moving to the NWT as a result of the NWT Diamonds Project are expected to be $4 million and $10 million, respectively. Offsetting these costs is a potential $3 million annual savings in social assistance and subsidy payments as a result of increased employment..."
De Beers	"If many individuals and families are coping poorly with the adjustments, the demands for rigorous and relevant support services will increase."
Diavik	"Other benefits of the proposed Project would include a reduction in government expenditures due to a fall in social assistance and unemployment payments."
Sustainable Development	
Secondary Industry	
BHP	"... final cleaning and sorting of rough diamonds ... is most likely to be Antwerp in Belgium."
De Beers	During the environmental assessment of the De Beers Snap Lake Project, De Beers indicated that it would support GNWT efforts to develop a secondary industry.

Appendix B

Industrial, Social & Political Events

Date	Event
Oct 1996	The GNWT signed an SEA with BHP Billiton for the Ekati Project.
1997	Royal Oak Mines laid off about 40 workers at Giant Mine.
1997 - 2003	Miramar Con Mine laid off about 120 workers.
	Licences were issued for oil and gas exploration. This started with the Sahtu in 1997, then Fort Liard and the Beaufort Delta Region. The size of rights issued increased as each new area was opened for exploration.
Jan 1997	Policy changes called "Productive Choices" took effect and changed how and to whom income assistance is given.
	Ekati Mine construction began.
Dec 1997	Royal Oak Mines closed Colomac Mine.
Jan 1998	Lupin Mine (Nunavut) entered care and maintenance status, laying off about 500 workers.
May 1998	Miramar Con Mine halted operations in labour strike.
Oct 1998	Ekati Mine began commercial operations.
	NWT Child and Family Services Act came into effect. The number of children receiving services may have increased due to this Act. The new Act created a plan of care agreement as a new way to provide services to children. Under a plan of care agreement, children could still be living in their parents' home but receive services from the Department of Health and Social Services. This was not an option under the old Act. Since the new Act came into force, parents have been more inclined to seek services for their children or family, now that they do not have to give up parental rights. Since the new Act, most of the increase in children receiving services has been from children who are living at home. Of these, most service agreements were voluntary, not court-ordered.
1999	Royal Oak Mines entered receivership. Mine transferred to AANDC.
Feb 1999	BHP sorting and valuation facility opened in Yellowknife.
Apr 1999	Territory of Nunavut created.
Jun 1999	Sirius Diamonds opened a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
Jul 1999	Miramar's Con Mine labour strike ended and operations resumed.
Oct 1999	The GNWT signed an SEA with Diavik Diamond Mines for the Diavik Project.
2000	Giant Mine operations began again on a smaller scale, with less than 100 employees.
	A government-wide coordinated effort called Maximizing Northern Employment started. Its purpose was to build partnerships with Aboriginal governments and the private sector.
Mar 2000	Deton'Cho Diamonds opened a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
Apr 2000	Lupin Mine operations began again with a smaller workforce.
Dec 2000	Diavik construction began.
	Arslanian Cutting Works opened a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife.
Early 2002	Ekati Mine opened Koala North pit for underground mining.
2003	Tiffany & Co. opened a cutting and polishing facility in Yellowknife under the name Laurelton Diamonds.
Jan 2003	Diavik Mine started production.
Apr 2003	Federal *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into effect.
Aug 2003	Operations suspended at Lupin Mine (Nunavut), affected about 305 employees.
Nov 2003	Miramar closed Con Mine.

Apr 2004	NWT *Youth Justice Act* came into effect.
May 2004	The GNWT signed an SEA with De Beers Canada for the Snap Lake Project.
Feb 2005	De Beers Canada began construction of Snap Lake Diamond Mine.
Apr 2005	NWT *Protection Against Family Violence Act* came into effect.
Aug 2005	Tłı̨chǫ Land Claim and Self-Government Agreement effective date.
Early 2006	Ekati Mine opened Panda pit for underground mining.
May 2006	Canada Dene Diamonds closed.
2007	A new model for income assistance was created.
Jan 2007	The GNWT signed an SEA with Imperial Oil Resources Ventures, ConocoPhillips Canada, and Shell Canada Energy for the Mackenzie Gas Project.
Oct 2007	De Beers Snap Lake Mine officially opened.
Late 2007	Ekati Mine opened Koala pit for underground mining.
Jun 2008	De Beers Snap Lake Mine began commercial operations.
Oct 2008	Crossworks Manufacturing Ltd. opened a diamond processing factory in Yellowknife.
Nov 2008	GNWT Ministers of Education, Culture and Employment and ITI, and representatives from BHP, Diavik and De Beers signed a Memorandum of Understanding to address Northern workforce attraction and retention issues.
Late 2008	Global credit crunch and economic downturn occurred. A number of projects and contracts are postponed or cancelled. Job losses increased.
Early 2009	Global economic downturn led to reduced demand for diamonds. In response, Diavik and De Beers each planned two six-week temporary shutdowns in the summer and winter. Only the summer shutdown took place for each mine.
Nov 2009	Diavik announced plans to hire 150 new employees. Soon afterward, De Beers announced plans to hire 175 new employees.
Dec 2009	Arslanian Cutting Works and Polar Bear Diamond Factory closed.
Apr 2010	Responsibility for the Public Housing Rental subsidy program was transferred back to the NWTHC from the Department of Education, Culture and Employment.
Aug 2011	The GNWT signed an SEA with Canadian Zinc for the Prairie Creek Project.
Late 2012	Sale of the Ekati diamond mine from BHP Billiton Canada Inc. to Dominion Diamond Mines Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Harry Winston Diamond Mines Corporation was announced, with transfer of ownership to be completed in 2013.
Jan 2013	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) released its Report on the proposed Fortune NICO project. The Report included a requirement for Fortune to enter into a SEA with the GNWT for the NICO project.
Jun 2013	The GNWT signed a SEA with De Beers Canada for the Gahcho Kue project.
Jul 2013	The MVEIRB released its Report for the proposed Gahcho Kue project. The Report referenced the completed SEA between De Beers and the GNWT and stated that the SEA should satisfy the need for a socio-economic follow-up program for the Gahcho Kue project. MVEIRB released its Report for the proposed Avalon Nechalacho project. The Report included a requirement for Avalon to enter into a SEA with the GNWT for the Nechalacho project.
2015	Snap Lake Mine water license extended.
Dec 2015	Snap Lake Mine goes under care and maintenence citing a downturn in the cost of diamonds as well as technical difficulties mining the property
May 2016	Dominion reports approval of Jay Project Environmental Assessment. Diavik produces its 100 millionth carat of rough diamonds.
Jun 2016	Extended Care and Maintenance approved for Snap Lake Mine. A fire breaks out in a process plant at Ekati during a planned outage. No one was injured during the incident.
Sep 2016	Gahcho Kue officially opens.
Nov 2016	Dominion Diamond announces corporate office move to Calgary.
Dec 2016	De Beers announces plans for the flooding of Snap Lake in early 2017. Almod Diamonds Limited is identified as an Approved NWT Diamond Manufacturer.

The GNWT takes no responsibility for financial losses suffered as a result of reliance on the information in this report.

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